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A

TREATISE

ON

CUTTING GARMENTS

TO FIT THE HUMAN FORM:

CONTAINING

FIFTY DIAGRAMS AND DESIGNS

REDUCED TO

MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES.

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BY SCOTT & WILSON,

146 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK:
1841.

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S42

Southern District of New York, ss.

Be it Remembered, That on the twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini 1841, Scott & Wilson, of the said District, have deposited at this Office the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit:

"A Treatise on Cutting Garments to fit the Human Form: containing Fifty Diagrams and Designs, reduced to Mathematical Principles. Accompanied by a Periodical Report of Fashions. By Scott & Wilson, 146 Broadway."

The right whereof they claim as Authors and Proprietors, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

CHAS. D. BETTS,
Clerk of the Southern District of New York.

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PREFACE.

In offering this Work for the patronage of the Trade, the Authors think proper to suggest some of the reasons which have induced them to publish so copious a treatise at this time.

In the year 1827, Mr. Wilson, of the present firm, invented and secured the patent for the Square and Scales accompanying the Square Rule System,—which last, he secured by copy-right. Subsequently—by invention, purchase and the securing by copy-rights—he became owner of all the systems taught in this country by the Square Rule, until this establishment changed owners in 1834, when Mr. Scott came into the concern. The various editions published since that period, have been almost exclusively confined to the Shoulder-Measure System—waiving the republication of the various Breast-Measure Systems, and those on Measurement, to some subsequent period, when the members of the firm should be better able to take up the subject in full, and give to it that extraordinary attention which one of so great importance necessarily demanded. In the mean time—while we were anxiously looking forward to the time when we hoped to be able to do proper justice to our patrons and ourselves, by publishing a compilation of all our rights on the subject of Cutting—our ears were frequently saluted with the names of upstarts in our business, who relied for patronage upon the sole ground of having shown themselves capable of copying some one of the systems which had long since been secured to us by Patent or Copy-right.

The fact which caused the greatest regret, was that about all of the beginners in the sale of infringements upon our publications, were either those who had travelled as agents for this establishment until they had become so indebted that they could procure no more systems on credit, or persons who—having learned some one of our systems—thought it superior to any other; and being persons of no fixed principles, thought they could—by merely changing a line on the draft—evade the penalty of the law; and thus risking the wear and tear of conscience, and the penalties of the law, have pursued a grovelling, self-degrading course, until many of them have lost even the flickering spark of moral sensibility, which was scarcely perceptible when they first engaged in their present abandoned course.

The rule-venders above alluded to, have not only done us great injustice, but they have robbed many of the trade of their hard earnings, for scarcely a shadow of an equivalent; and justice demands that their career of mischief be properly checked, which can only be effectually done by placing in the hands of the trade a work comprising about all the rules extant, so that when a catch-penny enters the store of any of our patrons, he may see the work copied by him as readily as he could the likeness of himself in a *mirror*.

The reason above noticed is not without weight in inducing a publication of this kind, but we trust we are governed by another, of paramount importance. It is known that, previous to this publication, there was only one of the kind, which was sufficiently full and diversified to give a student a partial idea of the plans for cutting every variety of garments which the practical artist is called upon to furnish. The one alluded to was published by Mr. Wilson in 1833, and contains 40 Diagrams and Designs of Garments, with Explanations, and bound in morocco. We believe that the interests of the Trade demand, at this time, a standard work on Cutting, and while we feel diffident of sufficient ability to render a work of this kind so unexceptionable as to ensure the general praise of the American Tailor of this generation, we cannot look forward to the next—when the Trade will have advanced at the same ratio which, within the last fifteen years, has raised it so high in a knowledge of the Trade, and in the eyes of the world—without claiming, as an excuse for our misjudgment, the present comparative infancy in works of this kind, and a want of those precedents which are the result only of a liberal, free interchange of opinions, in matters relating to our art, by all those of skilful practice in the business.

Notwithstanding the present dearth of knowledge on the subject upon which this work treats, we are aware there must be a commencement in the publication of such works as are fit for a Tailors vocabulary; and we therefore, with a zeal befitting the subject, have laid hold of every thing which we concluded would materially benefit the Trade, and the present volume is the result of much experience, labor, investigation and expense, which is most respectfully dedicated to the Tailors of the United States,

By their Respectful and Ob't Serv'ts,

SCOTT & WILSON.

GENERAL CONTENTS, ARGUMENT, &c., &c.

The various Systems published with this work are founded upon measurement for the regulation of all permanent points in a Coat, or upon proportions of such measures as have been approved by experience, for forming those parts which give fit and balance to garments.

Measurement—by forming an angle in front of the scye, (as invented by Mr. Henderson, of Zanesville, Ohio, now member of the Legislature of that State,) and measuring from said angle, to regulate the length of both shoulder points, and the pitch of the shoulder and waist, as also to govern several other points—is laid down in a plain form, with the mode the various measures are taken and applied; carefully directed and marked. This system, as also several others of pretended recent invention, is founded upon the theory of obtaining the distance from the top of the Coat to the bottom of the scye, at some point on a line around the body, parallel with the bottom of the scye, which plan was first secured by Patent in the year 1827, by Mr. Wilson, by what was termed the Square Rule System, with Standard and Measurement. To the Standard, invented by Mr. Wilson, there was attached several sliding arms, and elastic straps to slide up under the arms, and thus form a line parallel with the bottom of the scye from the front of both scyes across the back, for getting the distances from the top of the Coat at the neck, to such points on the parallel line thus formed, as the cutter might require. This Patent, therefore, secured the fundamental principle of Measurement, upon which all the works that now treat upon the subject are based; and it is very questionable, whether this plan is not more practicable than any one invented since, with the single exception, that the principle invented by Mr. Henderson requires that a strap be used of sufficient length to extend round the body, close under the arms, and clasp at front—thus enabling the cutter to form a starting point on the breast, from which to measure back and upward to the socket-bone, and over the shoulder to a point on the back-seam for pitching the shoulder properly. This will be noticed as an important desideratum, for it is a well established fact, that all proof-measures may agree, and still the garment be out of balance. A strap extending round the body, is also preferable to one extending only part way, for by what means can it be ascertained how close to apply a measure that extends only from the front of the scye to the back-seam? For, if too loose, the customer does not feel it; and if too tight, it is the same: and the whole dependence for a correct measure rests upon the experience and judgment of the measurer; and without practice, there can be no experience—consequently, the student has no guarantee for those correct results so essential, and in fact, *vital*, to the success and reputation of a beginner in business.

The Shoulder-Measure System (or the system regulating the permanent points in garments by proportions of proof-measures) is illustrated in the publication so plainly, as to show the various applications, and the bearing they severally have over the different points in a garment that give fit and shape about the shoulders.

There are several plans of Measurement contained in this work, an examination of which cannot fail to enlist the attention of the practical cutter, as well for their feasibility as their simplicity; and our present limits forbidding a detailed explanation of each, we therefore refer the reader to the plates and explanations contained in the body of the work.

The proportions of the Breast-Measure—as being the oldest, best understood, and easiest mode to measure and cut by—has been carefully revised, and brought up to the present standard of taste. We are aware there are many cutters in this country, among the most talented in the profession, who prefer the Breast-Measure System. The secret in the success of such persons, is attributable to their great care in taking and applying proof-measures; for it is self-evident, that the size at the breast is no criterion for the pitch of, and shape about the shoulders. For, while three persons agree in size around the breast, they may all differ in shape and position, so as to require three differently shaped garments to fit them. There are some persons of the trade who alter for the different forms according to the directions of their judgment, which furnishes a reason for the great difference in the shape of garments that are cut by those who use one system, and endeavor to cut according to the same fashion. It was by a knowledge of this fact by Mr. Wilson in 1827, that brought forth the invention of the Standard and its various slides and measuring aparatus, as heretofore noticed; and we now challenge all the pretended authors on Measurement, to produce a theory *inde-*

pendent of this, that has any merit at all. We would not wish to be understood as mentioning this for self-gratulation, but from a firm conviction that, apart from this theory, *viz.*—ascertaining the distance from the top of the Coat to the bottom of the seye—whether measured up or down—there is no improvement on Measurement since the Standard was patented, except the point on the breast toward the front, to get the pitch of the shoulder by, and which belongs to us,—having purchased the improvement of Mr. Henderson, as above mentioned; and which improvement, could not have been made without the original; for the law on patents, requires that each principle secured by patent shall be original in itself; consequently, all patents on Measurement, dated since the one for the Standard, and dependent for their successful operation upon the distances secured by that patent, must have been an infringement upon it, and subject to the penalty of the law in all such cases. It remains therefore, for the Trade to judge, whether there is any System of Measurement wholly independent of the measures secured by the patent for the Standard and its aparatus.

There are persons also, who cut by the Breast-Measure, in consequence of a prejudice that has obtained with many, by reason of their having previously adopted some mode of measuring and application, which was warranted as self-varying, when—by use—it was found to come so far short of varying to the different forms of men, that it did not even change the shape of the fore-part and sleeves, to conform with backs differently shaped, though intended for the same individual. This, we say, has induced many to distrust all new theories, and return to the old mode of dividing the Breast-Measure, as the only alternative; which, if imperfect in theory, will however enable them to avoid utterly spoiling garments, and by great care in the application of proof-measures, generally ensure a respectable fit.

After fifteen years experience by practical men, upon theories differing from any before practiced upon, and furnishing—as those invented at that time did—the means and scope for investigation; and after the ingenuity of the whole Trade in Europe, as well as America, having been taxed to its utmost for so many years, in aiming to furnish an unerring system for cutting garments, it seems almost egotistical to claim, at this late day, the authorship of principles—new to the Trade—surpassing, in facility and correctness, all previous inventions, and calling upon the giants of the Trade for their scrupulous investigation. Yet, however vaunting or self-conceited it may appear, we are constrained to state, in truth and justice to ourselves, that this new work contains rules for Cutting—as simple and easy of practice as they are perfect in theory—calculated to add to the fund of knowledge already acquired by those of hard studying and long practice in our business, beyond any work of the kind hitherto offered to the Trade for patronage. While this work cannot fail to benefit persons of experience and taste, it presents advantages of inestimable value to the student who has just commenced practice in the art, and looking forward with a steady aim toward that enviable notoriety, which, without a superior knowledge of his business, he can never reasonably expect to obtain.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE PATENT STANDARD.

Make a Standard of seven feet in length, and about one and a half inch thick; let it be divided into inches and half inches, and supported by proper feet, or made to fasten at the foot, so as to incline the top according to the natural position of the customer.

Attach several slides to the Standard, as follows:—One near the top, to which is attached a slide crossing the Standard at right angles, and intended for measuring the stoop at the neck—being inched, and moveable in the slide. Another will be placed below, with a brass or steel band attached to it, long enough to extend across the back and under the arms. This is intended for sliding up under the arms, to show the distance the customer measures from the neck to a point on the back at the centre, opposite the bottom of the arms. To this cross-strap extending under the arms, there are two measures attached, for taking the distance around the shoulders, (*see directions with the specification of patent, and directions in copy-right granted to James G. Wilson, February 28th*, 1827.) There is also a moveable slide, with an inched slide, (the same as the one for finding the stoop at the neck,) for ascertaining the hollow of the waist at the back. There is also another slide opposite the hips, with a piece attached, forming a Grecian cross. There may also be a slide attached, with an arm for sliding to the fork, for ascertaining the length of inside seam of Pantaloons.

For further directions, see engraving in this work representing the Standard.

Directions for Dividing the Measures.

Should the measure from 1 around the front and bottom of scye and back to 1, be 26, 13 inches would be the one-half. This half is divided into halves, fourths, eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-seconds. It is again divided into thirds, sixths, twelfths, and twenty-fourths. Should the measure from 2 to 2 be 25, 12½ inches would be the half; and this would be divided into halves, fourths, eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-seconds. It should be again divided into thirds, sixths, twelfths, and twenty-fourths.

The number of measures to be thus divided is 18, including the measures from 17 to 34 inches inclusive. Thin strips of paper may be divided as above directed, and the proportions marked with ink, and the strips pasted on pasteboard, and they will answer as well as the Square and Scales to draft a good fit by; but as the Square and Scales can be used with more facility, the divisions on paper will only be substituted until the Square and Scales can be sent by private hand, as they cannot be sent by mail.

The scale divided from the measure taken from 1 to 1, will be used to obtain the distance directed by every sentence that is marked thus *; and the scale divided from the measure taken from 2 to 2, will be used to obtain all distances not marked as above. This is confined, however, to the first nine engravings in this Treatise, as all others are not indicated for the use of the different Shoulder-Measures by the star

DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE SQUARE AND SCALES.

The numbers on the long arm of the Square in the space where the strips are used, beginning with No. 45 and running to 49, are the halves of the sizes they represent, as the scales are too short to admit them. The scales, or strips, have four different sizes on each one, and there are two scales of each size used at a time, placed on the long and short arms of the Square, and held to their places by springs. On the short arm of the Square, commencing at 2 and running to 5½ inches, is a wire extending for the purpose of fastening the end of an inch-measure to, for taking the length of inside-seam for pantaloons. On the back of the Square, figures representing the inches, and running from 1 to 21 inches, are intended for taking the length of fork-seam of pantaloons at the top, when taking the length of inside-seam.

☞ When drafting by the Shoulder-Measure System, it will frequently be found necessary to use two scales of different sizes at a time; as, for instance—should the measures from 1 to 1 and from 2 to 2 differ in size, the cutter will, in such case, use them both, and draft by each as represented by the different Shoulder-Measure Systems.

Description and Use of the New Square.

Let a common square be made of wood or metal, of about two feet in the long arm, and one foot in the short arm, and about one and a half inches wide; on it, place the inches in the centre of the front surface, and near the front and inside edges place the tables according to the distances required to produce the points necessary to give the drafts on Plates 11, 12, 13, &c.

Table A, commencing at 8 inches and running to 15½, is a division of the whole shoulder-measure, and produces the front of scye. Table D, on the inside of the square, commencing at 6¾ inches and running to 14 inches, is a division of the whole shoulder-measure used to find the centre of scye at 21, and establishes 22 on Plate 11. Table F, commencing at 3½ inches and running to 7 inches, is ⅓ of scye, and produces the width of scye as from 15 to 16 on Plate 11. Table B, on the short arm of the square, commencing opposite 2½ to 9 inches, is to obtain the distances from 13 to 17, being the bottom of scye, also, to obtain the width of back from 5 to 6 on Plate 11, &c. To use this square, take the number that the man measures round the shoulder, and the same number in the table will produce the points required; and in measuring round the arm where the scye would come, the size of that measure is used in the tables B and F, to find the bottom and width of scye.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RULER.

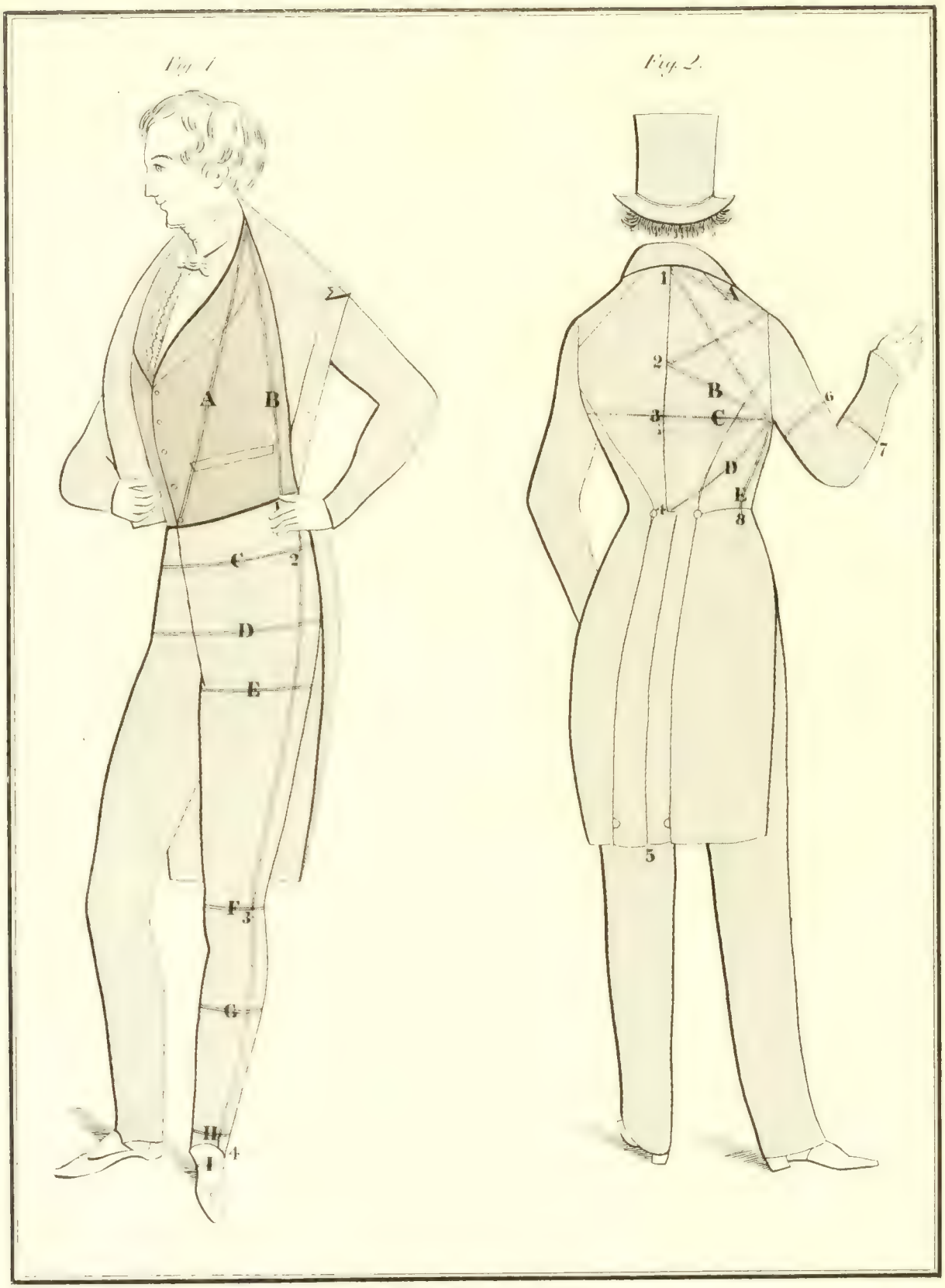
Let a Ruler be made from 16 to 24 inches long, one-eighth of an inch thick, and about 2 inches wide. Allow half an inch space in the centre, upon which indent the inches, halves and quarters. At each side of the space, or line of inches, the tables agreeing with proportions of the Shoulder-Measures, and proportions of such other measures as may be required, will be indented,—beginning the several scales thus indented at the proper distances from either end, so that the scales may be as single and little complicated as possible. The several scales will be distinguished by different characters or letters. In place of the scales being indented on the Ruler, they may be made of separate pieces of wood, metal, or stiff paper, and attached to the Ruler by springs placed across the Ruler, so as to confine the scales on the surface of the Ruler, at the edge. In this case, it would be well to form a groove or shoulder lengthwise the Ruler, from the edge a half inch back, which space will be fitted with the scales.

TERMS.

Treatise on Cutting Garments,	$10 00
Do. do. to those who have previously purchased a Book on Cutting from us or either of our predecessors,	3 00
New York Report of Fashions, per annum,	4 00
Do. do. do. single copy,	2 00
London Report of Fashions, per annum,	1 00
Mirror of Fashion,	1 00
Square and Scales,	3 00
New Square with proportions indented,	3 00
Paper Square, for pasting on a plain square—to be sent by mail,	1 00

Tailors' Shears, Tapes, Crayons, &c., &c., constantly on hand and for sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

PLATE No. I



Endicott Lithographer 22 John Str. N.Y.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 1.

Fig. 2.—Dress Coat.

1st. Take the size of waist and breast under coat. Then button the coat, and mark on the back seam at the top, and at 3 opposite the shoulder blade, and at 4 as the length of waist.

2d. Then measure from 1 to 3 and 4 and 5 as the length of the coat.

3d. From 2 on back seam to the width of back, extending the measure to the elbow, and to the length of sleeve at the hand.

4th. Take measures of the arm at 6, 7, and the wrist, and hand.

5th. From 1 to length of breast, or lapelle at front.

6th. From 1 by front of scye on line E to top of hip at 8; being from - - - - - - - 1 to 8

7th. From 1 by front of scye on line D to waist, " " - - - - - - 1 to 4

8th. From 1 by front of scye on line C to 3 on back seam, " " - - - - - - - 1 to 3

*9th. From 1 on line A by front of scye, and round to 1, " " - - - - - - 1 to 1

*10th. From 2 on back seam over the shoulder, around by front of scye, and back on line 2 to 2, - - 2 to 2

N. B.—Point 2 on back seam is at the centre of the back between the shoulders. For drafting, select the scales* corresponding with measures 9 and 10, being the measures taken from the socket-bone around the scye to the same place, or from 1 to 1, and from the centre of the back between the shoulders around by front of scye to the same place, or from 2 to 2. The measure from 1 to 1 is called the upper shoulder measure, and the one from 2 to 2, the lower.

For Over Coats, the measures of breast and waist will be taken over the body coat, and there should be an allowance of one inch to the measure from 1 to 1 and from 2 to 2 each.

☞ For application of *Proof measures*, see Plate 3, and the directions.

Fig. 1.—Vest.

1st. Take the size of breast and waist under coat.

2d. Then measure by line A from socket-bone to length at front.

3d. From socket-bone, by line B, to length at the hip.

4th. From 2 to 2 on Fig. 2.

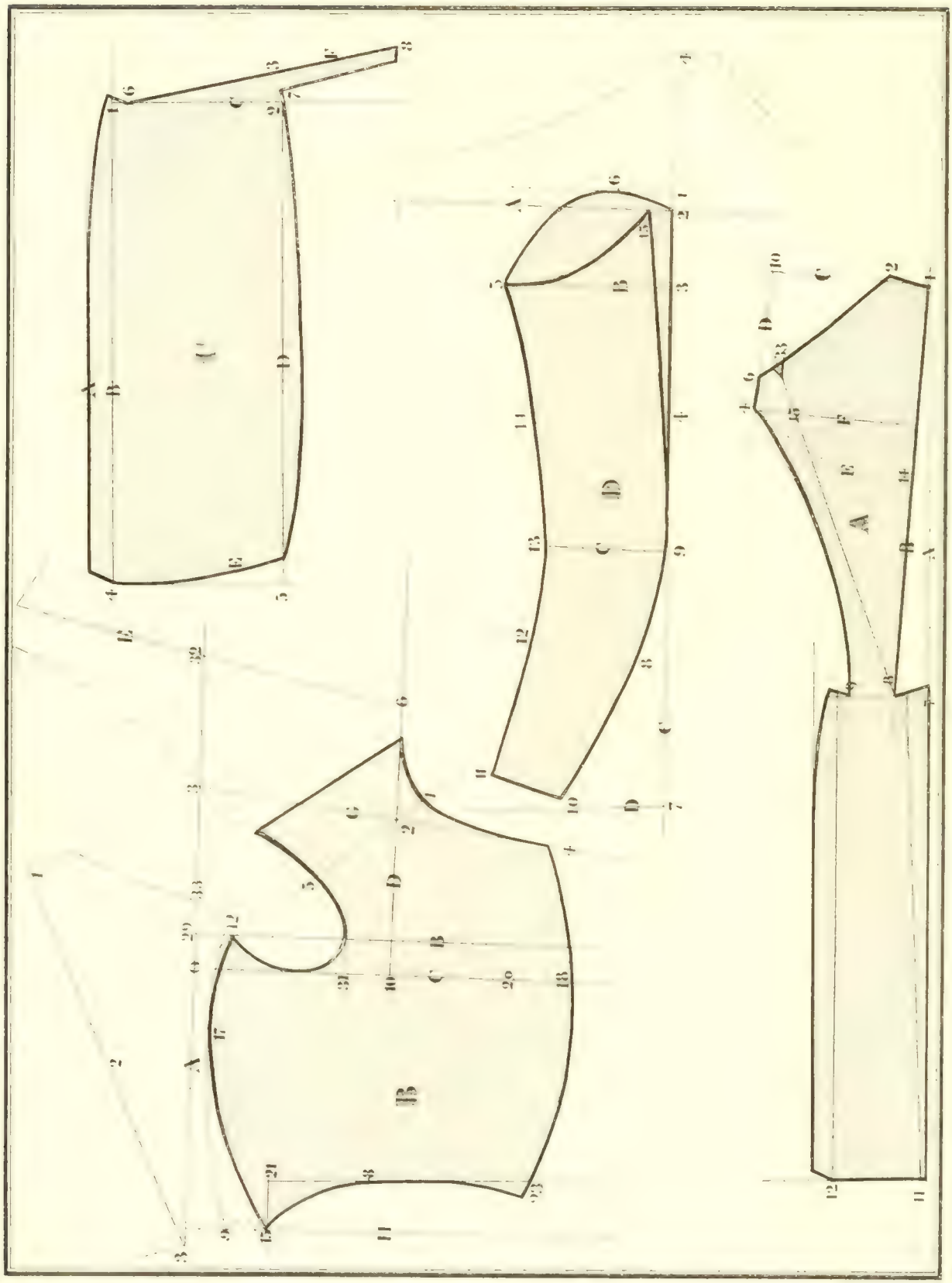
5th. From 1 to 1 on do.

Fig. 1.—Pantaloons.

Measure from 1 at top of pantaloons at the side, to 2 at top of hip-bone; from thence extend the measure down to 3 at the knee, and to 4 at the bottom to the length required. Then take the length of the inside seam. Then measure the waist at the smallest place between the lower rib and hip. Then measure round the hips at 2 by line C. Then round at the most prominent part of hips, as line D. Then round the thigh at fork, as line E. Then round knee at F—calf at G—ankle at H, and foot at I. Then measure across the sole where line I passes under the foot. Then measure from line I at the sole, at the inside, around the heel, to the line at the outside of the foot. Then measure from the sole where the heel commences around the heel to the opposite side.

N. B.—There is no necessity for measuring around the foot except for gaiter-bottoms, and pants that strap down closely.

PLATE Nº 2.



The stars (*) denote the points to be established by proportions of the measure from 1 to 1. Wherever there is a star at the close of a sentence, you will obtain the distance directed in that sentence by the scale from 1 to 1, and all others will be established by scale from 2 to 2.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 2.

See Back Diagram A.

Line A represents the edge of cloth. Apply the measures from 1 to 7 as length of waist, and extend it to 11 as length of coat. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Place the corner of square at 1, throwing the long arm into 8, and draw lines C and B. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 5 is 1-2 less 1-16.* Draw line F square with line B. From 5 to 4 is 1-2 and 1-32. From 4 to 6 is 1-12.* From 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 5 to 15 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-12. Draw lines from 8 by 15 to 33. Draw line from 2 to 6. Draw a line from 4 to 8, and form side-seam, or sweep the side-seam by a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the waist. Form the skirt as represented. From 1 to 2 on line B is the measure taken from 1 to 3 on back-seam. Form the shoulder-seam, back-seye and side-seam according to fashion; and your back is ready to cut.

See Forepart Diagram B.

Line A represents the edge of cloth. Place the back to line A as represented, letting points 3 and 33 touch line A. While in this position, mark the side-seam by the back. Take up the back, and draw lines H and B at the top and bottom of side-seam. From 29 to 0 is $\frac{1}{8}$.* Draw line C. From 0 to 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$. From 31 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line D from 10, and line at front of seye from 31. From 10 to 6 is 2 halves less $\frac{1}{16}$.* From 0 to 32 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line E from 6 to 32. Place the back-seam to line E as represented on diagram. From 4 to 12 is $\frac{1}{16}$. From 10 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.* From 0 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw lines from 3 by 2 to 4, and from 0 to 1 by 2. From 0 to 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$.* From 5 to 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{16}$. Form the seye from the back by 5, and line C to 12. Form neck-gorge by the top of back and point 1 to 4 on line G. From 9 to 15 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Or, from 9 to 15 will be $\frac{1}{8}$ the difference between the breast and waist measures; but in case the waist is the largest, point 15 will be carried out toward line A from point 9, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for every inch the waist is greater than the breast. Square with line H, draw line from 15 to 21. From 15 to 21 is $\frac{1}{6}$.* Draw line from 21 to 8. From 21 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Form the side-seam from 17 to 12, and from 17 to 15. Bring 9 on back and 15 on forepart together. Apply the waist-measure from 3 by 15, and 8, to 23. Sweep from 8 to 15, by the distance from 8 to 23. Apply the breast-measure from 2 on back by 17 to 20 on line C, and add $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 20, as fullness of the breast. Draw line at front of breast by 23 and 18. Apply the measure from 6 to 23 as length of lapelle. Make neck-gorge 11 inches in length for common size. Take off $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 23 from size of waist, and form the breast from 4 by 18 to 23; and you are ready to cut.

Skirt Diagram C.

Line A represents the edge of cloth, and B the plait. Obtain points 1 and 4 by the back, as length of the skirt. Square with line B draw line C. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$.* Draw line from 1 by 3 to 8. Round the plait to 6 at top of plait according to fashion. From 6 sweep line E. From 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$, or to accord with fashion. Width of strap is 1 inch, and the length should conform with fashion, which will always be noticed in our report. Draw line D, and form front and bottom of skirt according to fashion.

Sleeve Diagram D.

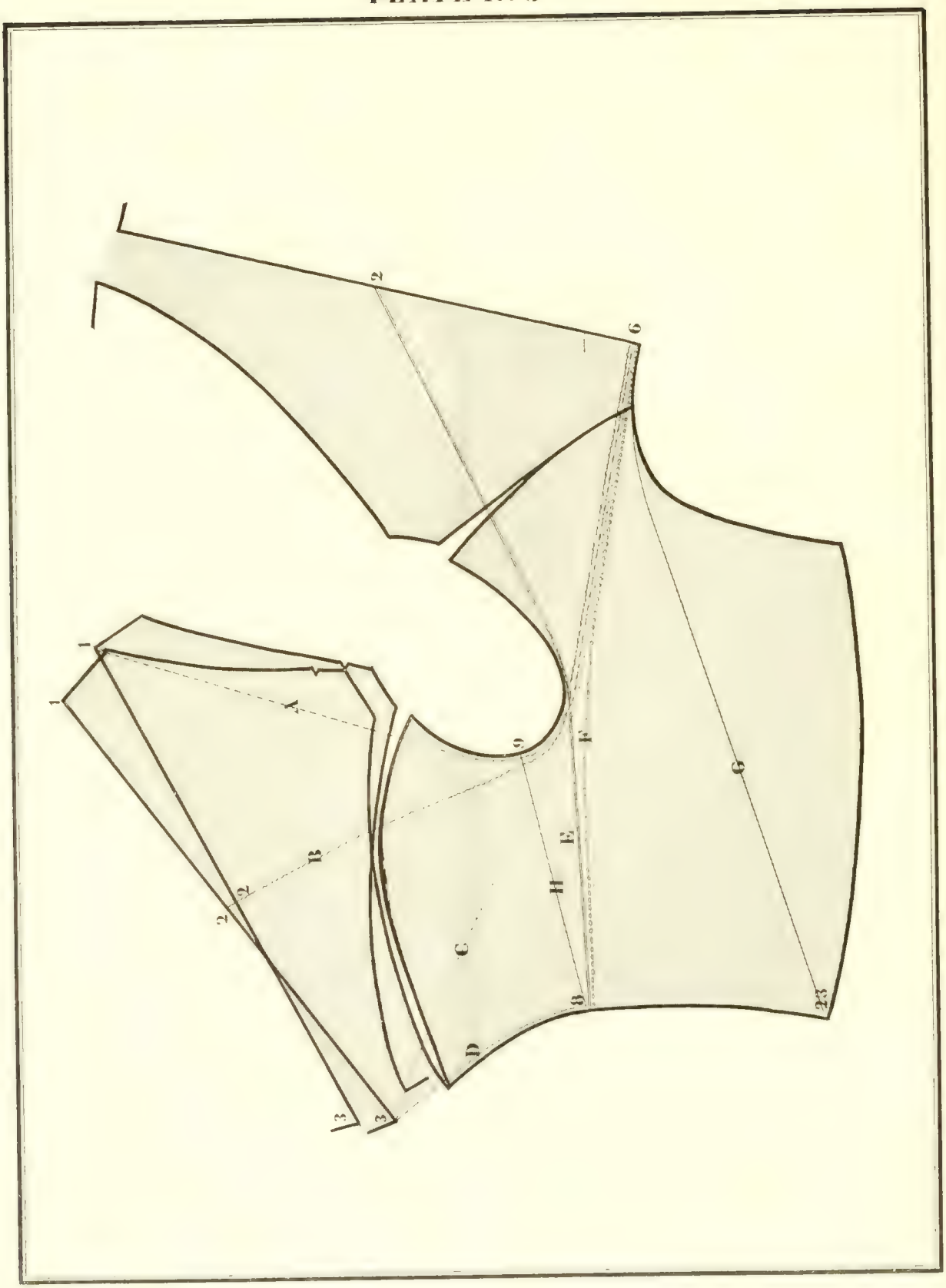
Square with line C draw line A. Place the back-seam to line A as represented by diagram. From 4 on back to 3 on sleeve is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.* Square with line C draw line B. From 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. From 2 to 1 is $\frac{1}{16}$. From 1 to 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Sweep from 2 to 6 by distance from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 5 by distance from 3 to 5. From 7 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Apply the measures from 4 to 14,—9 to 13,—8 to 12, and allow each 3 seams for room to distend the muscles of the arm, and the bend of elbow. Then apply the measure at wrist, which may be cut close, and make it large enough at the tacking to admit the hand. Form from 9 to 10, and from 5 to 11, according to fashion.

Under-side Sleeve.

Cast the top in from 2 to 15, $\frac{1}{12}$. The distance from 5 to 15 should be half the size of seye. Form the under-side to range with the sleeve-head, about the form represented by diagram.

☞ *By the above plan of drafting, every point is governed by mathematical proportions, without the aid of proof-measures, which renders it much easier for beginners in cutting; and as we have given directions whereby every point may be established by measure, (see Plate 3) the most experienced cutter may perhaps derive some information from it.*

PLATE Nº 3.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 3.

In addition to the measures taken by directions with Plate 1st, the following will be taken, viz:—From 3 to 8,—say 5 or 6 inches, and make a mark lengthwise; and when the measure is taken from 1 to 8, make a mark across the other. Then measure from the -|- by front of scye over the lower point of shoulder to 2 on back-seam. Then (without raising the arm much) measure from the arm-pit at 9, to 8 at top of the hip. The measure from the socket-bone at 1, out to the shoulder tip, at the place you want the scye-seam to pass over the shoulder, may be taken,—if taken with care, and applied with judgment, giving proper allowance for seams—with advantage.

1st. After you have your back cut, and the upper part of your forepart drafted, viz:—the scye, shoulder-seam, and neck-gorge, you will then apply the measure from 1 to 1, as shown by line A—from 1 to 6, and the point at 6 should be nearly half an inch above where an exact application would establish it; and as the rule is intended to establish that point, we do not consider an application of the measure necessary. 2d. You will let the side seams of back and forepart touch at top, and bring the back in at the waist until it agrees with the measure from 1 to 3, as represented by line C. 3d. You will cast off the back at the top until it agrees with the measure from 1 to 2, as represented by line B. 4th. Apply the measure from 6 to 8 as represented by line F, and mark point 8. 5th. Apply the measure from 3 to 8. 6th. Apply the measure from 8 to 9, as represented by line H, and it will discover the proper depth of scye, which should be altered to agree with the measure. 7th. Apply the measure from 8 to 2, as represented by line E, and the distance from 8 to 2 should be ¼ inch shorter than the measure taken. 8th. Apply the side measure as shown by line G.

N. B.—As the proportions which we direct the use of in laying off a coat are only calculated to establish correctly the points effecting the distance from the top of the coat at the neck to the bottom of scye, and from the centre of back to the front of scye, hence it must be evident that other measures should be used, which are rightly adapted to throwing the coat in or out at the waist, to give it the proper pitch, and to form the shape of the side-seam to fit the shoulder-blade. We would therefore state, that the only proof measures necessary for general application are the ones from 1 to 8—1 to 3, and 1 to 2, as shown by lines B, C, and F.

See Frock Coat Diagram, Plate No. 6.

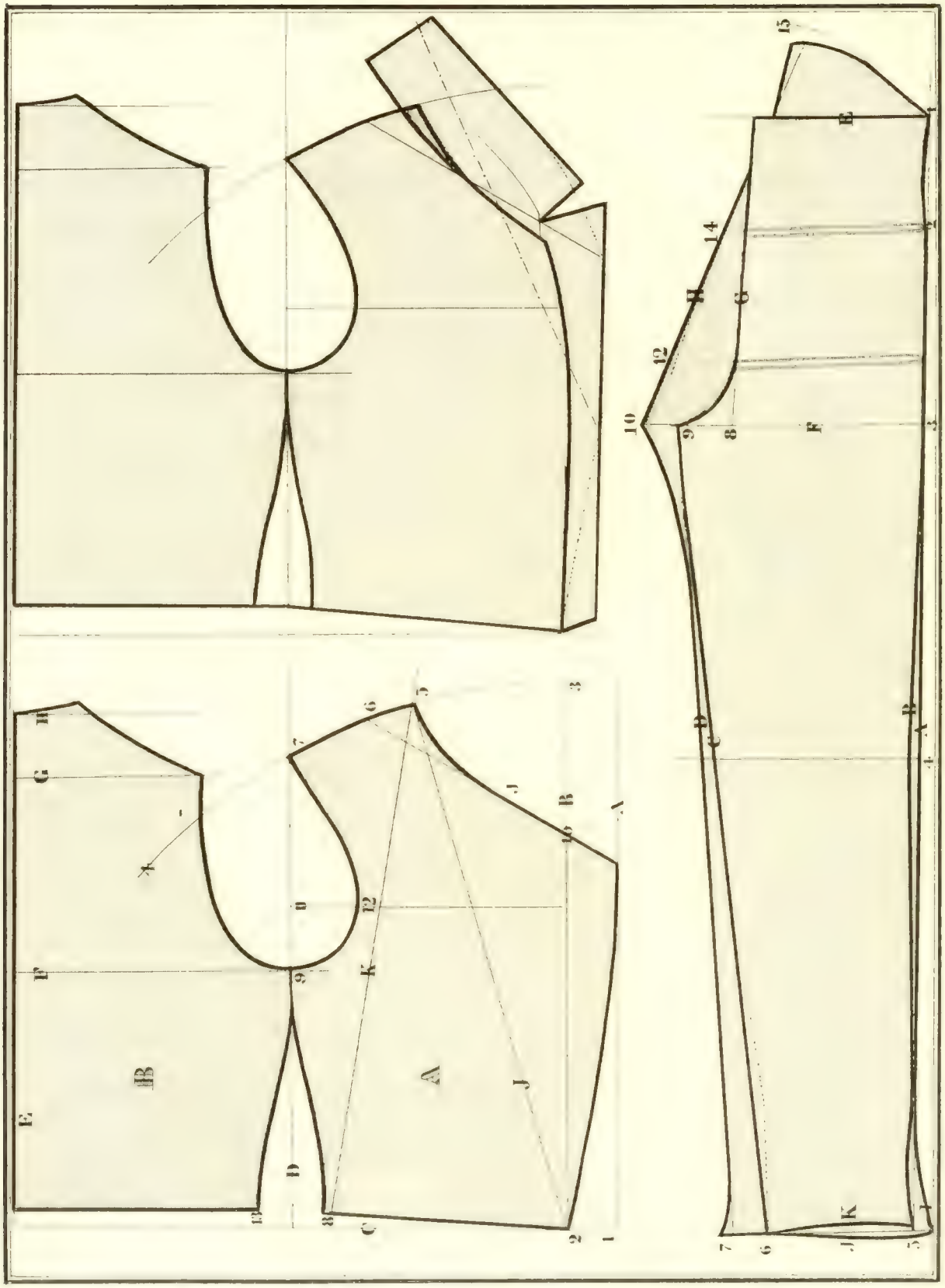
Establish point 4 on the back, the same as directed for back of Dress Coat.

Directions for Drafting Overcoats.

The scales will be selected for one size larger than the measure was taken, provided the measure was taken over a body coat, but if the measures are taken over an outside garment, the application of the divisions and proofs will be the same as for dress, frock, or habit. As the measure is usually taken over dress or frock coat, you will observe the following directions in such case, viz:—After forming the coat by divisions of a measure one inch larger than the shoulder measures were taken, you will add ¼ inch on proof measure at 8 in application of line F. You will also add ¼ inch to line C at 3, and ¾ to line B at 2.

N. B.—In forming back for overcoat, you will cut the back at waist wide enough to conform with fashion, and the system of drafting will take off from the forepart, at points where the back is not shaped in width to agree with the directions given for dress and frock coats. The measure of breast should be applied under the arm, and from the centre of the back opposite the back scye across the scye toward 4 at top of breast, and ¼ should be allowed to the measure applied across the scye to establish point 4, and only ¼ allowed to the measure applied under the arm, and both measures should be applied sphyrically, which will bring the lines straight after the shoulder-seam is closed.

PLATE No. 4.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 4.

See Pantaloons—Diagram A.

UPPER SIDE.—Line A represents the edge of cloth. Apply the measure from 1—dotting at 2 as top of hip bone, at 3 opposite the fork; at 4 as the knee, and at 5 as the bottom of pantaloons.

Draw lines E, F, and across at the knee, and bottom, dropping the line at 7 about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below a square with line A.

The distance from 3 to 9 is $\frac{1}{8}$ the size round the hips.

From 5 to 6 is from 5 to 6 inches for common size. Apply the measure of inside seam, from 6 to 9, and establish point 9 by it. Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist measure across forepart, between 1 and 2, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, after the side is curved between 1 and 2 as represented. Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ of measure taken around top of hip, from 2 to line G, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Apply $\frac{1}{8}$ of measure around the hips from 3 to 8, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw line G, curve the forepart at the fork as represented. Draw line C. Form the bottom with a slight curve as represented by dotted line K. Form the leg-seams as represented, and you are ready to cut.

UNDER SIDE.—Lay the forepart on cloth, letting line B touch the edge at top, and cast it in at bottom from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and form the curve as represented by line I, and bottom as represented. Apply the measure across the forepart and under-side at bottom, and allow the size necessary to agree with the measure, from 6 to 7, which is usually 3 inches, which brings the inside seam far enough forward on the leg. From 9 to 10 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Sweep 1 and 15 from 9. Apply half the measure taken around the hips from lines G to A, and back to 12, allowing 2 inches; also the measure around the hips at 2, and allow the same; also the waist measure, allowing 1 inch. Draw lines H and D, and form the top, and line H as represented; also curve from line D to 10, as represented, and you are ready for cutting.

In making, stretch the forepart near the bottom from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, which will cause them to set fair at the instep.

Improvement to Explanation of Plate No. 4—See Pantaloons, Plate No. 4.

From 3 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$ the waist-measure, allowing 3 inches for full pantaloons, but the distance from 3 to 10 will be only $\frac{1}{8}$ the full size around the hips. Throw point 1 out 2 inches from point 5, curve it 1 1-2 inch at point 7. From 5 to 6 is 5 inches, and the upper side at point 5 is intended to be short enough to be stretched 1 1-2 inch, and point 6 to be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shorter than point 7, which is to be stretched near the bottom to point 7. Plain pantaloons will be cut about the tops as directed in the Rule Book, and at the bottom the same as described, except that they will be rather smaller in the leg than full pantaloons.

See Forepart of Vest—Diagram A.

Line A represents the front edge, and C the left end of cloth. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line B. From 2, sweep 3 and 4 by length of forepart, which is usually $\frac{1}{6}$ less than the measure for the length. From line B to line D is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast-measure. Square with line C draw line D. From 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. From 5 to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$. From 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 3 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.* From 7 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Square with line D, draw line from 11 to 12. From 11 to 12 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 11 to 9 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Apply measure from the top of back to 8, as represented by line K. Form scye and neck-gorge, apply $\frac{1}{4}$ waist-measure from 2 to 8, adding seam and turn-in. Form side-seam, bottom, and breast, and you are ready to cut.

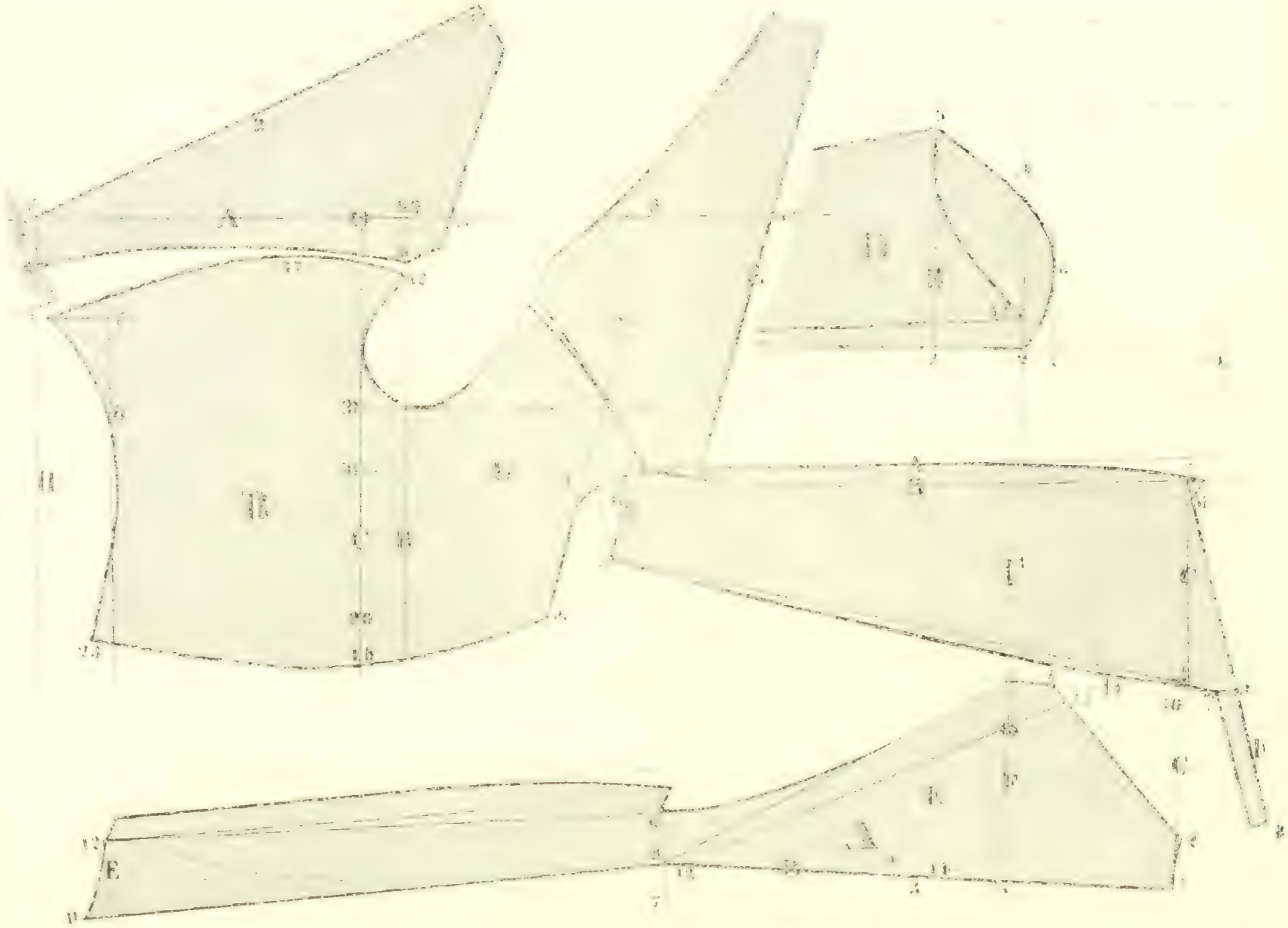
Improvement to Explanation of Plate No. 4—See Vest Diagram, Plate No. 4.

From 3 to 5 is 1-2 less 1-12. From 5 to 6 is 1-6. From 6 to 7 is 1-8. From 7 to 9 is 1-2 and 1-12.

See Back, Diagram B.

Draw line E. From 9 to width of back at line F is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast-measure, and 2 seams. From F to G is $\frac{1}{2}$.* From G to H is $\frac{1}{4}$.* Length of line H is $\frac{1}{4}$. Length of line G is $\frac{1}{2}$. Form shoulder-seam and scye. From line E to 13 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist-measure, allowing seams. Form side-seam of back, by side-seam of forepart, and you are ready to cut.

The Blank Diagram represented is intended to assist in applying the collar to a rolling-collared Vest, and to show the form of double-breasted and standup-collared Vests.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 5.

See Back, Diagram A.

Apply measure from 1 to 7 as length of waist, and continue the measure to 11 as length of coat. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Draw line B, and square with it draw line C. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$. Square with line C draw line D. From 1 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.* Sweep line E from point 1. Square with line B, draw line F. From 5 to 15 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. From 1 to 13 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{4}$.* Draw line from 13 by 15 to 33, and line from 4 to 8. From 4 to 6 is $\frac{1}{12}$.* Draw line from 2 to 6, and form side-seam. From 11 to 12 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Draw line from 9 to 12, and form bottom of back-skirt as represented; also the plait as represented by line dotted part way down. The round dotted line from 8 to 11 is to be drawn in by making to a straight line. The shape of the facing is represented by lines on back and forepart skirts.

See Forepart, Letter B.

Place the back to line A, as the back edge of cloth, so that points 13 and 33 touch the line. Mark the side-seam by the back. Square with line A, draw lines B and H. From 29 to 0 is $\frac{1}{8}$.* Draw line C. From 0 to 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$. From 31 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$. Draw line D, and line from 31 at front of seye. From 10 to 6 is 2 halves less $\frac{1}{16}$.* From 0 to 32 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line E from 6 to 32. Place back-seam to line E, as represented by diagram. From 4 to 12 is $\frac{1}{32}$. From 0 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. From 10 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line from 3 by 2 to 4. Mark shoulder-seam by the back, and take off a trifle at lower point of shoulder as represented, which amount will be stretched in by the maker at the front of seye. Form the seye by lines as represented by diagram, also the neck-gorge. From 9 to 15 is $\frac{1}{5}$ the difference between breast and waist measures. Form the side-seam from 12 to touch the back at 17, and run in to point 15 at the waist. From 15 to 7 is $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$.* From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Place points 9 and 15 together, and apply waist-measure from 13 by 15 and 8 to 23. Apply the breast measure from 2 by 17 to 20, and allow 2 inches for fullness in breast. Apply the measure taken for length of collar, from 6 on neck-gorge to 4, and allow $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to be held on in making from 4 back so far as the gorge is cut straight. Form the breast by 4, 18, and 23; and you are ready to cut.

Sleeve-head, Diagram D.

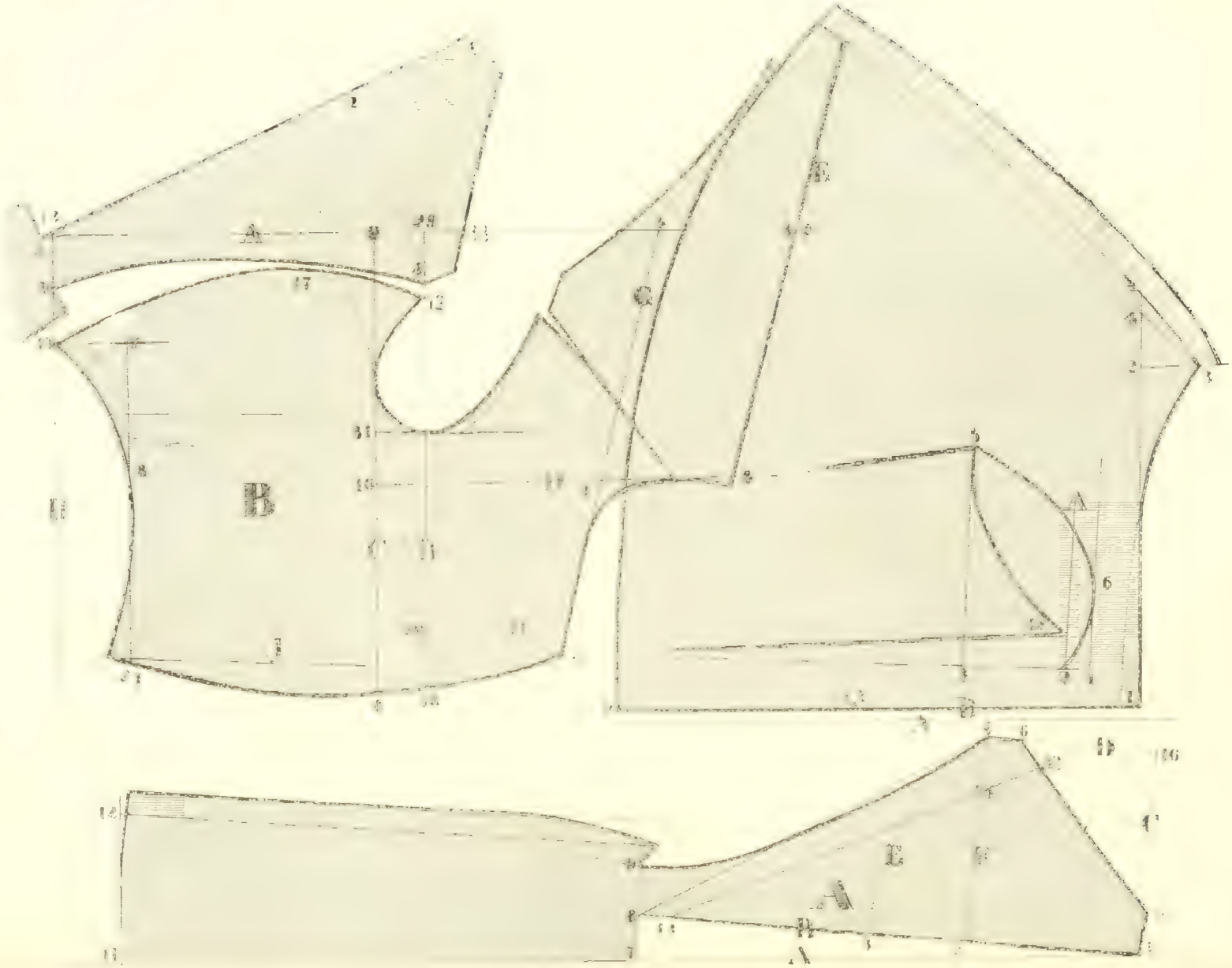
From 4 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.* From 2 to 1 is $\frac{1}{12}$. From 1 to 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$ less $\frac{1}{32}$. From 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Sweep from 2 to 6 by distance from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 5, by distance from 3 to 5. Form sleeve as directed with Plate 2; and you are ready to cut.

Underside Sleeve.

Cast in the top of under-side $\frac{1}{12}$, and form it to range with the upper-side.

Skirt, Diagram C.

The distance from 8 to 11 on the back will be the distance from 6 to 4 on the skirt. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$.* Draw line from 1 to 8. From 1 to 6 is 1 inch for round of plait. From 6 sweep 4 and 5. From 4 to 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$. Form line E as represented. From 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist-measure. Draw line from 5 to 7. Width of strap is 1 inch. Form the front of skirt and the plait. Let the skirt be drawn in to a straight edge in making. The dotted lines represent the facings.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 6.

See Back, Diagram A.

Line A represents the edge of cloth. Apply waist-measure from 1 to 7, and continue the same as length of coat. Draw lines from 11 to 12, and from 7 to 9, square with line A. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Draw line B from 1 to 8. Square with line B, draw line C. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. Square with line C, draw line D. From 1 to 3 is 1-2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ less $\frac{1}{32}$.* Sweep line E from 3 to 4 from point 1. From 4 to 6 is $\frac{1}{12}$.* Draw lines from 2 to 6, and from 8 to 4. From 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$. Form side-seam. From 11 to 12 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Form the skirt as represented from 9 to 12. Square with line B, draw line F from 5 to 4. From 5 to 15 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. From 1 to 13 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{4}$. Draw line by 13 and 15 to 33. Cut your back, and niche it at 33 and 13.

See Forepart, Diagram B.

Line A represents the back edge, and H the bottom of cloth. Place the back to line A, so that points 33 and 13 touch the line. Mark the side-seam by the back from 4 to 9. Square with line A, draw line B from 29 to 18. From 29 to 0 is $\frac{1}{8}$ less 1-32. Draw line C. From 0 to 31 is 1-2. From 31 to 10 is 1-6. Square with line C, draw line D, and line from 31 up at front of scye. From 10 to 6 is 2 halves less 1-16.* From 0 to 32 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line E from 6 to 32. Place the back-seam to line E, as represented by diagram. From 4 to 12 is 1-32. Form scye as represented by diagram, and mark shoulder-seam. Apply the measure taken from 1 to 3, from point 6 by front of scye to 3 at back-tack, and bring the back in, until it agrees with the measure, and make a mark at 15. Keep points 9 and 15 together, and cast off the top of back until it agrees with the measure taken from 1 by front of scye to 3 on back-seam,—applied from 6 by front of scye to 2 on back. When the measure agrees, mark the side-seam by the back from 17 to 15. Then form side-seam from 12 to 17. Apply measure from 6 to 8. Square with line H, draw line from 15 to 7. Draw line from 7 by 8 to 23. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Apply the waist-measure from 3 by 15 and 8 to 23. Apply the breast-measure as represented by dotted line from back-seam under the scye to 20. From 20 to 18 is 1-6. Draw line from 23 by 18 at front of breast. From 0 to 3 is 1-2 and $\frac{1}{3}$. From 10 to 2 is 1-2 and $\frac{1}{8}$.* Draw line G from 3 by 2 to 4. Apply lapelle-measure from 6 to 23, and form breast according to fashion; and you are ready to cut.

See Skirt.

Line A represents the edge of cloth, and B the front edge of skirt. Square with line B, draw line from 1 to 4. From 1 to 2 is half the waist measure less 1-6. Draw line from 2 to 3 is 1-6. From 2 to 4 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Draw line from 3 by 4 to 5. From 3 to 5 is the distance from 9 to 12 on the back. Form the top of skirt as represented by diagram. Form the length of the forepart skirt by length of the back skirt, all round except at front, from 8 or 9 inches it will be rounded off to point 6, where it will be 1-2 inch shorter than at the side and back. Form the plait as represented by dotted line; and you are ready to cut. For *spring*,—lay the top of the skirt from 1, half the distance to 2, to the line from 7 to 23 on the forepart, so that line I on forepart and 13 on skirt ranges; and while in this position, take off the top of skirt at 1 as much as the forepart falls below the line from 7 to 23.

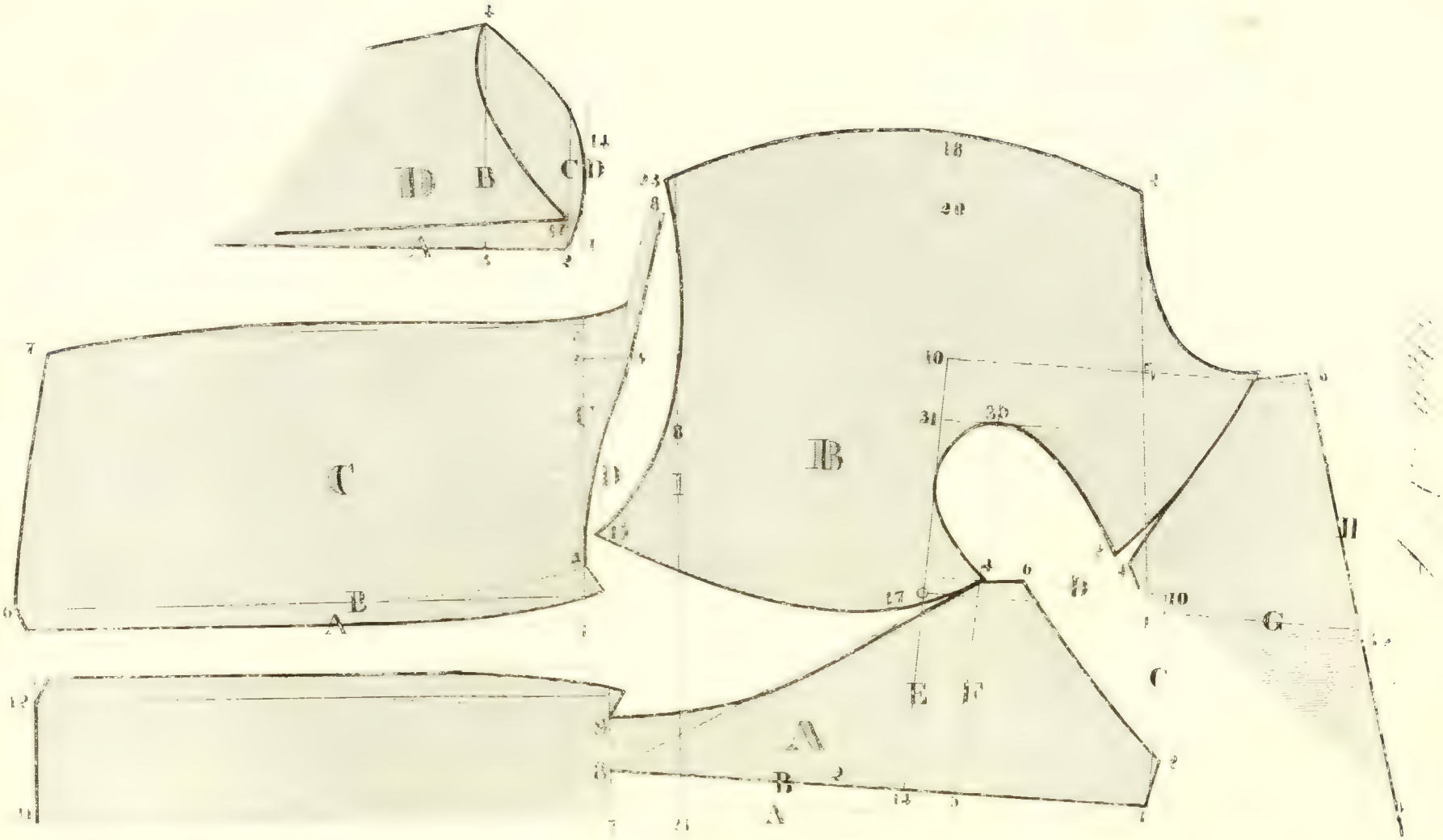
See Sleeve-head.

Place point 5 on back at 2 on sleeve, letting the back-seam run parallel with line A of sleeve; and while in this position, from 4 on back to 3 on sleeve is 1-2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ less 1-24.* From 3 to 5 is 1-2 and 1-16. From 2 to 1 is 1-16. From 1 to 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$ less 1-32. Sweep from 2 to 6 by distance from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 5 by distance from 3 to 5. Form the sleeve as represented by directions for Plate 2; and you are ready to cut.

Under-side Sleeve.

From 2 to 15 is 1-16. Draw a line from 15 to the elbow and hollow of under-side to range with the upper-side, and cut the remainder by the upper-side.

☞ If you wish a very easy scye, you will throw in the top of side-seam 1-32 more than the rule directs, and take off 1-2 inch from lower shoulder point, and take out 1-24 at front of scye, as shown by dotted line. This should not be done until the forepart is drafted by the rule, ready for the shears.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E
F
C
G
H

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 7.

See Back, Diagram A.

Line A represents the front edge of cloth. Apply the measure from 1 to 8, and continue to 11 as length of coat. Square with line A, draw lines from 11 to 12 and from 7 to 9. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Place the corner of square at 1—the long arm extending to 8, and draw lines B and C. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1-32. From 1 to 10 is 1-2 and 1-24. Square with line C, draw line D. From 1 to 4 on line D is 1-2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ less 1-24.* Square with line B, draw line F from 5 by 4 to 30. From 5 to 14 is 1-8. Square with line B, draw line E, from 14 to 10. From 8 to 9 is 1-8 and 1-32. Draw line from 4 to 8, and form side-seam. From 11 to 12 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Form the back-skirt. From 4 to 6 is 1-12.* Form shoulder from 2 to 6.

See Forepart, Diagram B.

From 14 on back to 0 on line E is 1-2. Square with line E, draw line G from 0 to 32. From 0 to 31 is 1-2. From 31 to 10 is 1-6. Draw lines from 31 to 30, and from 10 to 6. From 10 to 6 is 2 halves less 1-16.* From 0 to 32 is 2 halves and 1-8. Draw line H from 6 to 32. From 7 to 21 on back is 1-6 and 1-32. Square with line A, draw line I from 21 to 23. Form the under part of scye from 4 by line E to 30. Cut out the back, and place back-seam to line H, as represented by diagram. From 0 to 1 on line G is 1-2 and 1-6. From 10 to 5 is 1-2 and 1-24. Draw line from 1 by 5 to 4. Form the neck-gorge from 6 to 4. Form the scye from 2 to 30, taking out 1-2 inch from 2 to 4, at lower shoulder point; and in making, stretch it as much from 2 to 30. Place the back to side-seam of forepart, and cast in the back at waist until it agrees with the measure taken from 1 to 3, which will be applied from 6 by 30 to 8 on back. When the measure agrees, mark at 15. Apply the measure from 6 by front of scye, and 17 to 2 on back-seam. Form the side-seam by the back from 17 to 15, and shape the side-seam from 4 to 17, as represented. Apply the measure from 8 by 15 to 23 as size of waist. Apply the breast-measure sphyrically from 2 by 17 to 20. Add 2 1-2 inches usually to 20 for fullness of breast at 18. Draw straight line from 23 by 18 as front of breast, and shape the breast to accord with fashion. Apply the measure from 6 to 8, and form cut-off at waist; and you are ready to cut.

See Skirt, Diagram C.

Line A represents the edge of cloth, and B the plait. Apply the back from 9 to 12 on the plait, and mark at 1 and 6 as the length of skirt. Square with line B, draw line C. From 1 to 2 is 1-2 and 1-16. Draw line from 2 to 3. From 2 to 3 is 1-8 and 1-32. Draw line D from 1 by 3 to 8. From 1 to 4 is 1¼ inch. Form plait by dotted line from 4 to B. Sweep 6 and 7 from 4. From 6 to 7 is 1-2 and 1-6. From 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist-measure. Draw line from 5 to 7, and form the top and front of skirt as represented for the Napoleon, or Albert coat, and you are ready to cut.

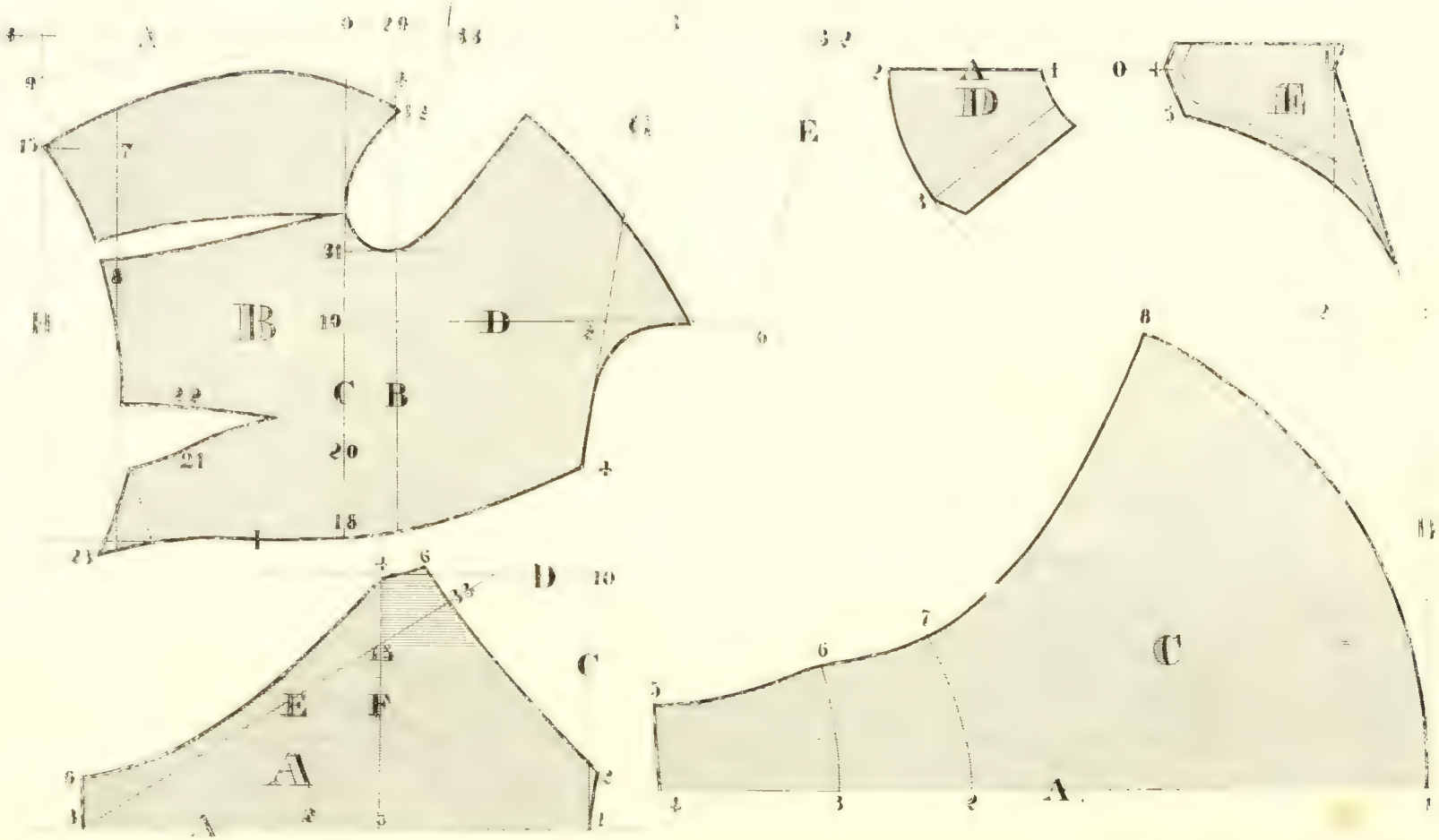
See Sleeve-head, Diagram D.

Line A represents the edge of cloth. From 1 to 2 is 1-16. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$.* From 3 to 4 is 1-2 and 1-12. From 1 to 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$ less 1-32. Sweep 2 and 14 by the distance from 1 to 3. Sweep 14 and 4 by distance from 3 to 4. Form the sleeve by application of the measures as directed for Plate 2. Cast in the sleeve at hand $\frac{1}{3}$ from line A, and shape it according to fashion, and you are ready to cut.

See Lad-sleeve, Diagram E.

From 2 to 12 is 1-12. Draw line from 12 to elbow. Form the hollow from 12 to 4 to range with the sleeve-head, and the remainder by the upper-side; and you are ready to cut.

N. B.—The distance from 12 to 4 should be exactly half the size of scye.


A
B
C
D
E
F

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 8.

See Back, Diagram A.

Line A represents the double edge of cloth. Square with line A, draw line C. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 1 to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Square with line C, draw line D. From 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$. Square with line A, draw lines from 5 to 4. From 5 to 15 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Draw line E from 3 by 15 to 33. From 4 to 6 is $\frac{1}{12}$. From 3 to 9 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Sweep side-seam from 4 to 9 by length of waist. Draw line from 2 to 6. Form back-seye and top of back at 2 as represented; and you are ready to cut.

See Forepart, Diagram B.

Place the back to line A, letting 3 at waist and 33 at shoulder-seam touch the line. Form the side-seam of forepart by the back. Take up the back, and draw lines B and H square with line A. From 29 to 0 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Draw line C. From 4 to 12 is $\frac{1}{32}$. From 9 to 15 is $\frac{1}{8}$ the difference between the breast and waist measures. Form side-seam from 12 out to the line first made by the back, touching it at 17, and from there form it to 15, as represented. From 0 to 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$. From 31 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line D square with line C, and line from 31 in front of seye. From 10 to 6 is 2 halves less $\frac{1}{16}$.* From 0 to 32 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{4}$. Place back-seam to line E as represented, and form the shoulder-seam and seye as represented. From 0 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. From 10 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.* Draw line G from 3 by 2 to 4. Form neck-gorge to 4, and apply the measure of the neck, taken for the length of collar, from 6 to 4. Square with line H, draw line from 15 to 7. From 15 to 7 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Square with the line from 15 to 7, draw line from 7 to 23. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$. At 8 take out a gore under the arm $\frac{1}{4}$ wide at bottom, and form it as represented, curving it a trifle to form in close to the side under the arm. Apply the breast-measure from 2 on back by 17 at side-seam to 20 on breast, and allow 1 inch from 20 to 18 as fullness of breast. Square with line C, draw line I, from 18 to line H. Bring 9 on the back and 15 on forepart together, and apply the waist-measure from 3 on back by point 8 to line I at front of breast, and take as much out of forepart, from 22 to 21, as is requisite to fit the habit close at the waist, in the form represented by diagram. Apply the measure for the length of breast, and form the cut-off at waist from 15 by 8 to 23, and the breast from 4 by 18 to 23; and you are ready to cut.

See Sleeve, Diagram C.

Draw lines A and B at right angles. Line A should be the double edge of cloth. Place point 6 on back to 1 on sleeve, and in this position apply the measure for length of sleeve, from 1 at top of back by point 6 at back-seye and 1 at top of sleeve to 2 at elbow, and 3 at wrist. From point 2 at elbow, sweep 1 and 8 for top of sleeve, and apply the seye-measure from 1 toward 8, and allow fullness to conform with fashion. Apply measure of elbow from 2 to 7, and of arm from 3 to 6, and of wrist from 4 to 5—allowing seams, and form the sleeve from 8 by 7, 6, and 5, and dot for the under-side, as represented by line D; and you are ready to cut.

See Back Skirt, Diagram D.

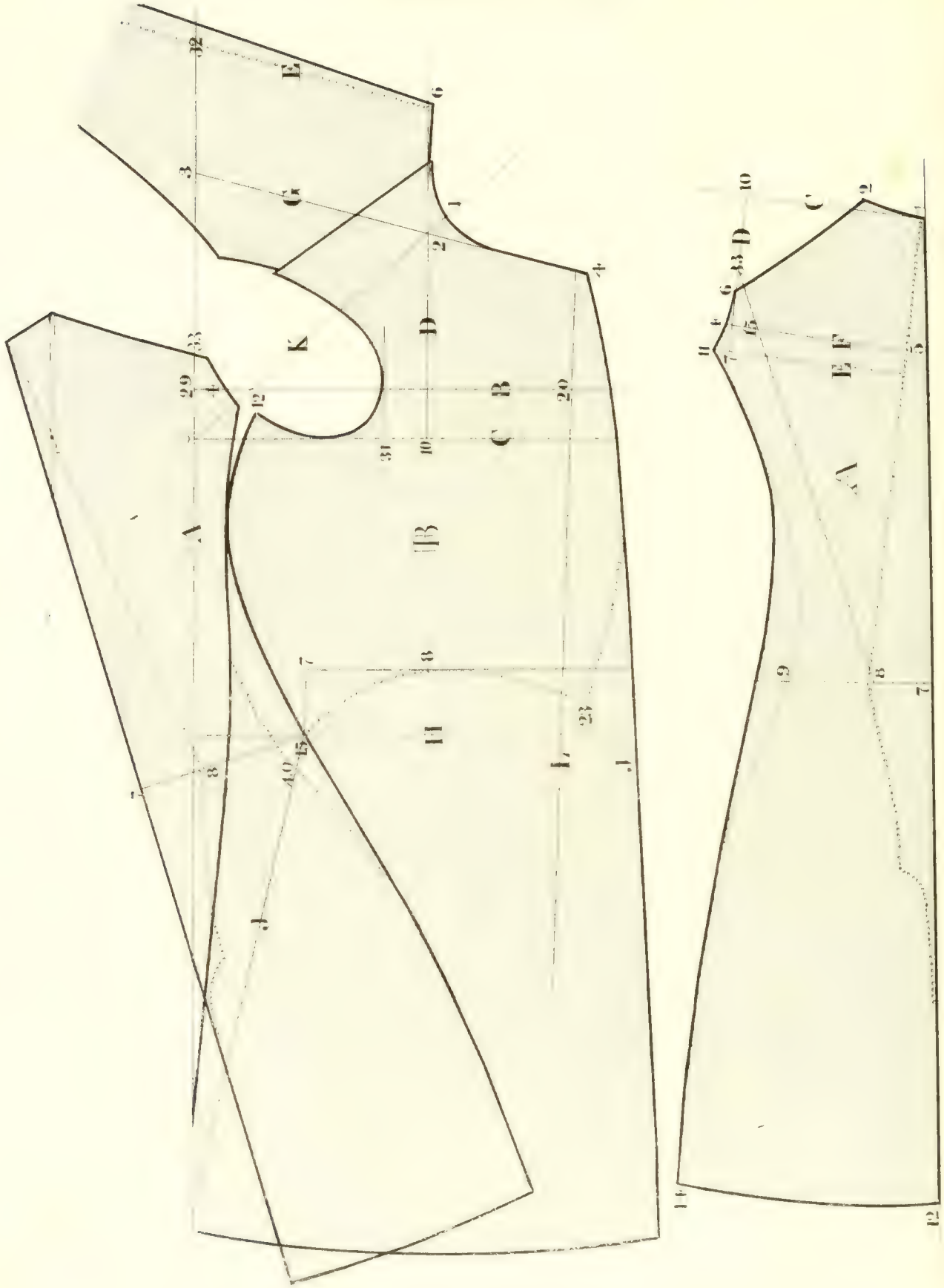
Line A represents the double edge of cloth. From 1 to 2 is length of skirt, commonly 5 inches. From 1 to 0 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 0 sweep 2 and 3, and 1 and 4. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$. From 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line from 4 to 3, and the line for plait; and you are ready to cut.

See Forepart Skirt, Diagram E.

From 1 to 4 is length of skirt, which is cut from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, to conform with taste, or fashion. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line from 1 to 3. From 4 to 5 is usually $\frac{1}{6}$. Form bottom and front of skirt; and you are ready to cut.

N. B.—The proof-measures may be taken and applied the same as for coats, if necessary; and this plan will cut an excellent habit, with as little trouble as to cut a coat.

Plate No. 9.



DIRECTIONS FOR DRAFTING GREAT COAT.

See Back, Diagram A.

Line A represents the folded edge of cloth. Apply the measure from 1 to 7 as length of waist, and continue the same to 13 as length of coat. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Place the square at 1, throwing the long arm in to 8, and draw lines C and B.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 1 to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$. Square with line C, draw line D. From 10 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{32}$. Square with line D, draw line F from 4 to 5. From 5 to 15 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Draw line from 8 by 15 to 33. From 4 to 6 is 1-12. From 4 to 7 is 1-12. Square with line B, draw line E. From 7 to 11 is $\frac{1}{16}$. From 7 to 9 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist-measure, less 1-12. From 13 to 14 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. Form side-seam of back as represented by the diagram. Form shoulder-seam, back-scye, and bottom of skirt, (there is no back-seam,) and you are ready to cut.

See Forepart, Diagram B.

Line A represents the back edge of cloth. Place the back to line A, so that points 8 and 33 touch the line. While in this position, mark the side-seam by the back, from 11 to 15, and dot at 4. From 29 draw line B square with line A. From 29 to 0 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line C. From 0 to 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-16. From 31 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line D from 10 to 6, and a short line at front of scye. From 0 to 32 is 2 halves and $\frac{1}{8}$. From 10 to 6 is 2 halves less $\frac{1}{16}$. Draw line E from 6 to 32. Place the back-seam to line E, and draw the shoulder-seam. From 10 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. From 0 to 3 is 1-2 and 1-6. Draw line G from 3 by 2 to 4, and line K from 0 by 2 to 1. From 0 to 5 is 1-2 and 1-12. From 5 to 1 is 1-2 less 1-8. From 11 to 12 is 1-32. Form the scye and neck-gorge as represented by diagram. Draw line G from 6 by 15 by bottom of skirt. Form the side-seam as represented by line 14, and apply the waist and breast measures—allowing 2 inches for fullness of breast, and 6 inches for [illegible] at the waist to button in with dubbies across the back, and lap at front—line L showing the bottom line, and J the front edge of coat.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAFTING PELTO.

See Back, Diagram A.

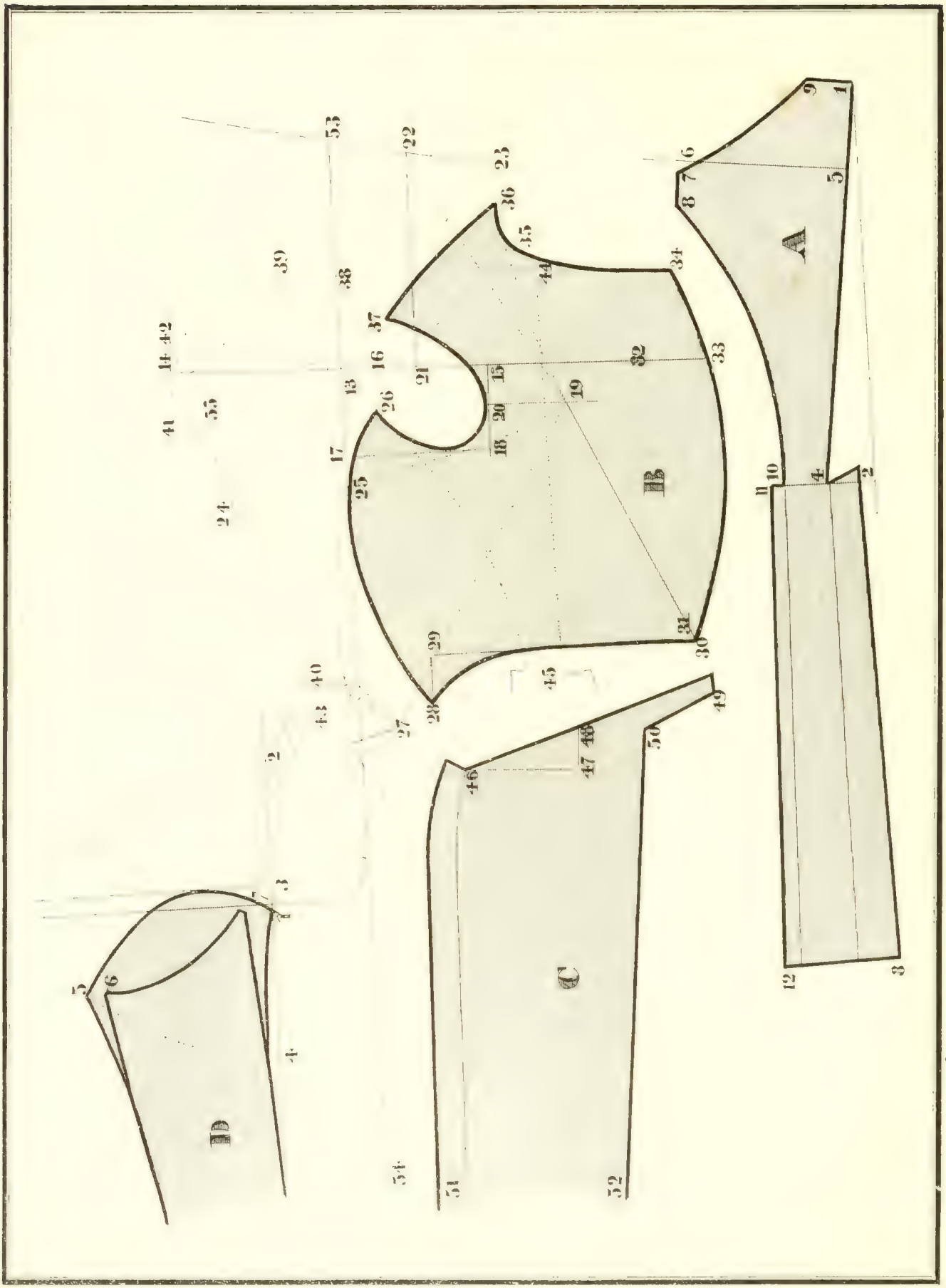
Draft the back the same as for great coat, except that the back-seam will be cut as represented by dotted line.

See Forepart, Diagram B.

Place the back to line A as represented, letting points 8 and 33 touch the line, and cut the shoulder the same as for great coat, and the waist will be thrown in by the balance-measure, allowing 1 inch to the same. Mark the side-seam as represented by dotted line. From 15 to 7 is [illegible]. Draw line from 7 to 23. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Apply the waist-measure, and form the cut-off of waist. Apply the breast-measure as taken across under the scye, and allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for fullness of breast, and apply the breast-measure from the back-seam across the scye, and allow 3 inches to point 4, and form the breast; and you are ready to cut. The sleeves and skirt are cut the same as for frock coat, except larger in proportion, [illegible] also the sleeve of great coat.

☞ The above garments are cut from shoulder-measures, one size larger than for body coats, and the breast and waist measures taken over the body coat.

PLATE Nº 11.



EXPLANATION OF PLATES Nos. 10 AND 11.

BY J. G. WILSON.

See Diagram A.

Commence on the edge of the cloth. Take the length of waist and coat. From 2 to 4 is 2 inches. Then square from 1 to 9, and from 5 to 6, by the distance taken from 1 to 2 in measurement. From 5 to 6 is the width of back, or table B on the square, the same number as shoulder measure. Drop the point from 6 to 7 a half inch. From 7 to 8 about 1 inch. From 1 to 9 is 2 inches—varied by fashion. Sweep the side-seam by twice its length.

See Diagram B.

Draw line from 53 to 54. Apply the back as shown by 38, 39, 40 and 41. Let 5 and 13 come together. Draw line from 14 to 38. From 14 to 15, table A on the square, same number as shoulder-measure, adding 2 numbers or 1 inch. From 15 to 16, table F on the square, being the same number as the size of arm at seye. From 13 to 17 is table E. Draw the line from 17 to 18, and from 15 to 18, and from 20 to 19—being opposite to the front of seye—the same distance from 13 to 12 on measurement, is used from 20 to 19, then draw in the back, so that 5 on the back touches 16. Then apply table E on the square from 14 to 21, and from 21 to 22—the same distance, add 1 number. Then apply the back, letting 5 and 22 come together. Then take the distance from 22 to 19—being the same as taken from 2 to 12 in measurement. From 19 to 23—the same distance as taken from 1 to 12 in measurement. Then apply the back as is shown by 45 and 44, letting the point at 6 and 16 cover the line drawn from 14 to 33, and take the distance at 26 by 8. Then apply the measure taken from 12 to 6, as shown by line C, from 19 to 25, to 24, and regulate the round from 25 to 26 as the case may require. Sweep from 40 to 27 at 19 by the distance taken in measurement from 12 to 3 (see line E.) Then apply the back as shown at 27, and form the side-seam, or sweep it by the length of waist. Then take the length of lapelle at 30, and take off the step to 31 about 1 inch. Then take the difference of measure between the size of waist and hips: if it should be 5 inches, then 2½ inches would be the distance from 28 to 29. Then apply the size of breast from 24 to 32, add about 2½ to 3 inches for fulness to 33. Form the coat according to fashion.

See Diagram C.

Form the plait according to fashion. Draw the line from 46 to 47. From 46 to 47 is ¼ of the size around the hips. From 47 to 48 is ½ the difference between the sizes of waist and hips. Then draw from 46 by 48 to 49. Form the skirt according to fashion.

See Diagram D.

Draw the line from 2 to 4 on the edge of cloth. At 3 top of sleeve. From 3 to 1 is 1 inch. From 2 to 4, table A. Sweep from 4 to 5 at 2. Take the size of seye and apply ½ of it from 4 to 5, adding ½ inch. Make the under sleeve from 6 to 7 just half the size of seye. Form the remainder of the sleeve according to fashion.

PLATE, 1.

SEE PLATE 10—ON MEASUREMENT FOR DRAFTING PLATE 11.

BY J. G. WILSON.

Back view.—Pass a line or inch measure around the shoulders, as represented by lines A, about as tight as the customer would wish to wear his coat, let him swing his arms as if at work, so that the cross at 2 establishes a starting point. Then see the size of the double shoulder-measure, and take the distance from 1 to 2, 3 and 4. Then measure from 2 to 5 as width of back, on line D. Then see front view.—Place your thumb close against the front of scye at 13 on the end of your measure, and go 5 inches for the distance to 12, (see line H.) Then make a chalk mark at 12. Then start the measure from 2 over the shoulder, as line B to 12. Hold your thumb on the measure at 12, (the same as taken from 2 to 12,) and take the distance up to 1, or the socket-bone. Then take the distance from 12 to 3—see line E. Then from 12 to 6 over the most prominent part of the shoulder-blade—see line C. Take the distance around the scye, or measure around the shoulder-joint where the scye would naturally come. Then take the length of coat, length of arm, length of lapelle, the sizes around the breast and waist, and the hip, as shown by line I.

Explanation of Measurement in Plate No. 1 to apply in Drafting Plate 12.

Place the short arm of the Square under one of the arms, letting the long arm extend across the back; place the flat of your hand under the other arm, and let the long arm of the square rest upon it; square close up under the arm, then make a dot at 3, and remove the square; then take the distance from 1 to 3 and 4. Then measure from 1 around the shoulder to 1 again, and from 2 around the shoulder to 2 again. Then take the length of elbow and sleeve from the centre of the back, and the sizes of the arm at 6 and 7, and the hand. Then take the size of Breast and Waist under the coat, and length of lapelle. ☞ The measure from 1 to 1 is called the Upper Shoulder Measure, and from 2 to 2 the Lower Shoulder Measure. ☜ The Lower Shoulder Measure is placed upon the Square, and called Table A; the Upper Shoulder Measure is placed upon the Square, and called Table B. ☞ The points to be established in drafting, so as to allow the proper proportions of each measure to effect their appropriate bearings in giving fit and shape about the shoulders, are duly explained in the directions for drafting the coat: see Plate 10. ☜ Place a plumb line at the front of scye at 13, and let the lead drop below the hips. Mark at the hollow of the waist under the line, and measure from thence to the centre of back at tack. This measure is applied from 20 to 21 in Plate 12. ☞ This measure is recommended for use on forms of unnatural attitude only. ☜

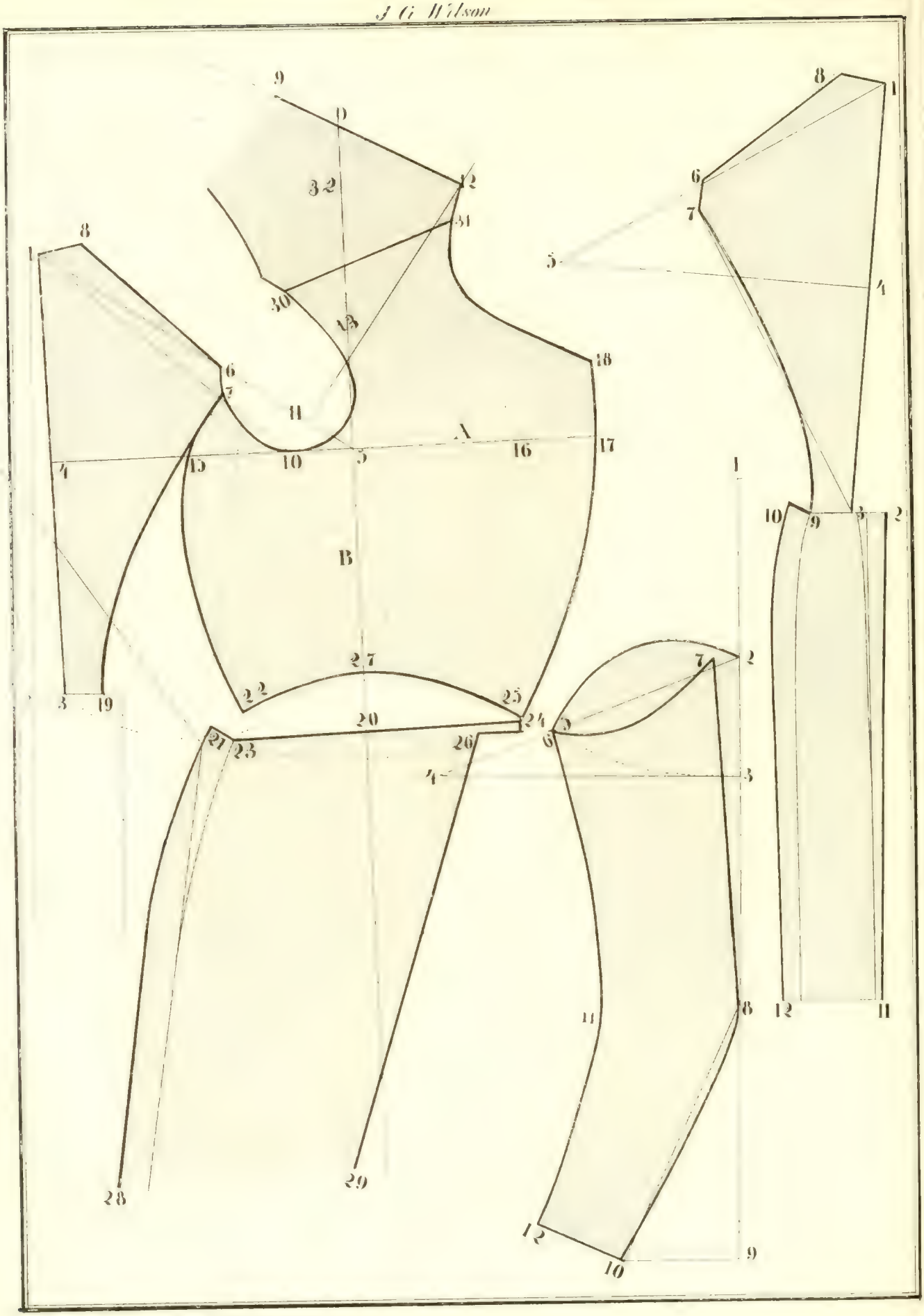
Observations on Plates 1 and 12.

In obtaining the distance from 1 to 3 in measuring—if the man is round-shouldered, this distance is increased according to the natural variation from a correct form; and the spring of the coat from 9 to 21 and 28, is decreased. The upper shoulder-measure being shorter than for a man standing erect, shortens the point at 12, whilst it lengthens the distance from 1 to 4; and the lower shoulder-measure being the largest for this form of persons, increases the distance from the centre of the back to the front of scye. For a man standing erect, the whole draft is reversed to conform with his shape. After thus forming the shoulders above the horizontal line at the bottom of the scye in obtaining the distance from 1 to 3 in measurement, if there should be an error of half an inch in taking that distance, it will not materially affect the coat, as the proportions above the line are regulated by the shoulder-measures. After having formed that part of the coat above the line drawn at the bottom of the scye, you will then proceed to form the lower part of the coat by the waist-measure. Sweep from 3 to 21 at 7, then square out from 20 to 21 to where one-quarter of the waist-measure will touch the sweep from 3 to 21, and this forms point 21, and self-varies the patch at the waist according to the measure.

In drafting the back, the angles that are formed from 1 to 5 and 4, are self-varied according to the measures taken, so that the scye-gorge will be varied according to any fashion or form of man.

The sleeve-head is obtained by the same principle of angles with that of the back, so that for all forms and sizes of men, or changes of fashion, it will self-vary, so as to give the correct distance from the centre of the back to the front of scye, as is shown from 1 to 6 on sleeve draft.

J. G. Wilson



SQUARE RULE SYSTEM OF DRAFTING GARMENTS.

BY JAMES G. WILSON.

This rule for drafting, above all others, is deemed more simple and conclusive, in those particulars which constitute the essential advantages in any principle; for while it is self-varying for all forms beyond a peradventure, it is also used with more facility

The principle consists in the application of the Breast, Waist and Shoulder Measures, combined in such a manner as to establish all the permanent points in a garment correctly, without multifarious and tedious measuring and applications. On the whole, we think the trade will find it an inestimable acquisition to their vocabulary on cutting; and we therefore claim for it merely your due consideration.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 12.

See Explanation of Measurement, by J. G. Wilson—page 10.

Draw the line from 1 to 11. From 1 to 2 length of waist. From 2 to 3 is 2 inches. From 3 to 9 is 2 inches, or as fashion may direct. Then lay the long arm of the square in at 3, and draw the line from 4 to 5 at the distance taken from socket to bottom of scye, and the line from 1 to 8 From 4 to 5, table A, ☞ *use the same number as the Lower Shoulder Measures.* ☜ Then draw line from 1 to 5, and where the width of back (table B) touches the line at 6, square with the line from 1 to 4, will be the top of back-scye. From 6 to 7 about 1 inch, or according to fashion. From 1 to 8 about 2 inches. Take the length of coat, and form your back according to fashion. *You may draft the back and fore-part together if your cloth will admit of it.* Sweep the side-seam by about 24 inches.

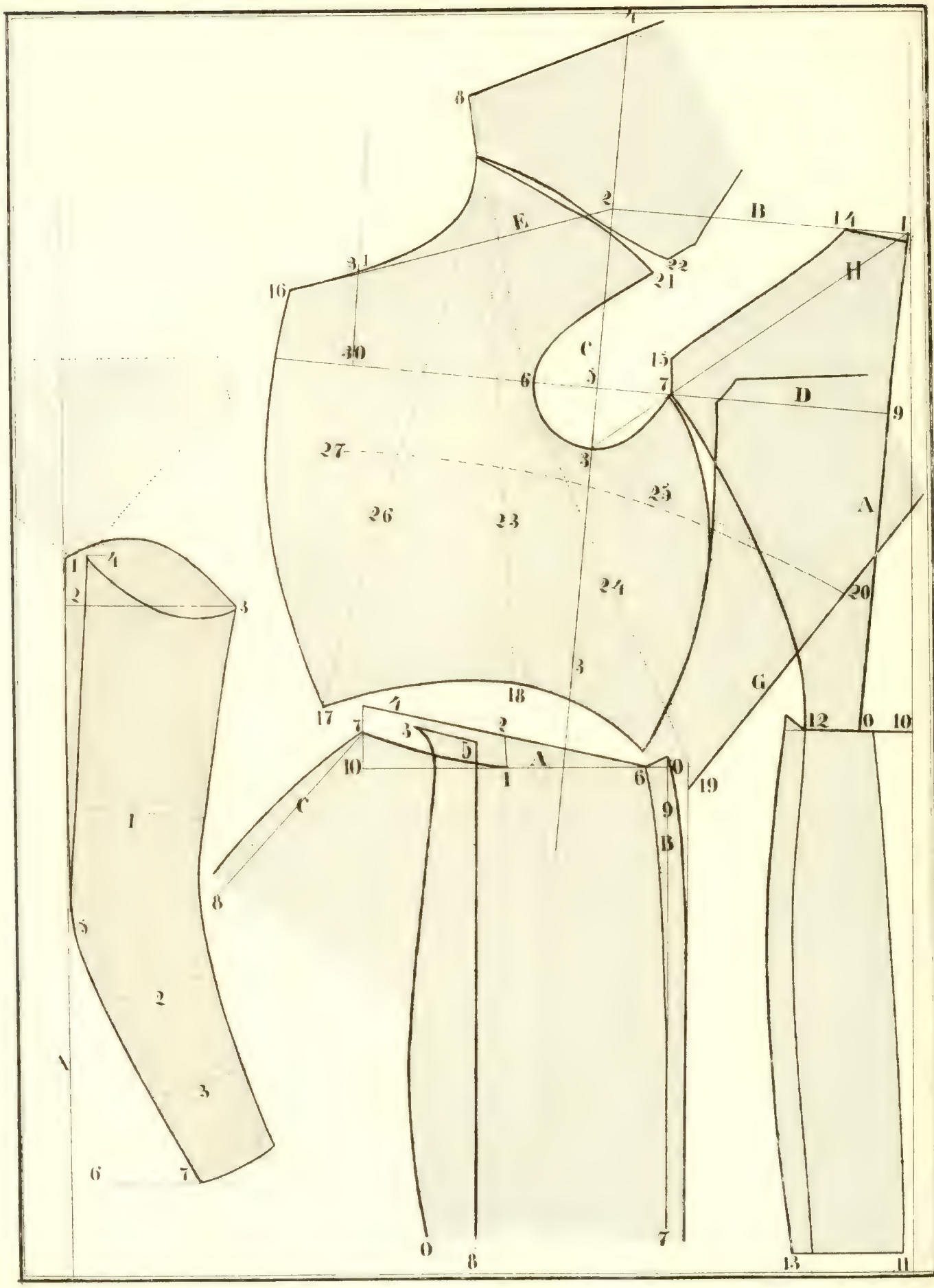
Fore-part.

Square at 5 and 13. Then take the square and use table D, the upper shoulder measure, letting the number of the upper shoulder measure apply at 1, and the corner of the square touch at 10 on the line at bottom of scye, and make a mark, then draw line from 1 to 5, and get point 11 by the lower shoulder-measure, table A. Then square with the line from 1 to 5 at 11 to 12; take the same number in table D that you used from 1 to 10, and get the point 12 from 10. Then sweep from 1 to 9 at 5. Lay your back on at 12, letting the point at 4 on the back touch the sweep at 9. Then form your scye. Then mark at 14 the same number as the upper shoulder measure, from 11 square to 18, (Table B) Form the neck according to fashion. Apply the measure taken from 1 to 3 round the shoulder on measurement, from 12 to 4, and regulate the side-seam at 15 about ¼ inch less than the whole size of the measure. Apply the breast measure from 4 to 16, and add 3½ inches for fulness to 17 From 17 to 18 about 3 inches. Draw the line from 13 to 20 Sweep from 3 to 21 at 7, and bring in the back from 19 to 22—letting ¼ of the waist-measure extend square out from 20 to 21—being point 3 on the back; then continue the size of waist to 24 by 27. Take the length of the lapelle from 12 to 24, *or you may obtain the length by sweeping from 21 to 24 at 0, leaving off ¾ of an inch from 24 to 25 for the step.* From 24 to 26, as fashion directs. From 20 to 27—2 inches, and increase above this distance ¼ inch for every inch the breast is larger than the waist, and decrease in the same proportion, when the waist is the largest. Sweep 22 and 27 by ¼ waist measure Take the spring from 9 by 21 to the bottom of the skirt; draw the line from 21 to 24, and form the skirt and fore-part according to fashion. Take the length of the waist and sweep on the line B from 21 to 24, as shown by dotted lines, and drop the point at 22 a half inch, and the side-seam at 7 a half inch. Sweep the side-seam by about 14 inches.

Sleeve.

Draw the line from 1 to 9. Take off the width of back from 1 to 2. Take table A on the square, and the number of the lower shoulder measure obtains point 3. Square from 3 to 4, and use the same distance. Sweep from 3 to 5 at 1. Draw the line from 2 to 4, and where it crosses the sweep at 5 is the same distance from 1 to 5 that it is from 4 to 5 on the fore-part; add from 5 to 6 about ½ inch for fullness of sleeve-head, then take the size of the scye, and apply ½ the size from 6 to 7 for under-sleeve. Form the lower part of sleeve by throwing it in to 10 about 5 inches, and applying the measures for the size of sleeve. Sweep from 2 to 6 on the sweep running from 3 to 5 wherever it will meet 2 and 6.

G. C. Scott.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DIRECTIONS FOR DRAFTING.—*See Plate* 13.

Draw a line on the edge of the cloth, and apply the length of waist from 1 to 10, and continue it to 11 as the length of coat.

From 10 to 0 is about 2 inches. Draw line from 1 to 0, and from 1 to 2.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. Square with line from 1 to 2, draw line to 3.

From 1 to 3 is * $\frac{1}{2}$ the whole size of the upper shoulder-measure, deducting $\frac{1}{32}$.

From 3 to 5 is * $\frac{1}{6}$, continue line C to point 4.

From 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Square with line A, draw line D by 5 to 6.

From 5 to 7 is $\frac{1}{6}$, or any other distance to leave the back the required width.

From 3 to 8 is * $\frac{1}{2}$ the whole size of the upper shoulder-measure, deducting $\frac{1}{32}$.

From 6 to 4 is the distance from 9 to 6. Form the lower part of scye from 7 by 3 to 6.

From 0 to 12 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line from 7 to 0, and form the side-seam of back

From 1 to 14 is $\frac{1}{8}$, and from 7 to 15 is $\frac{1}{12}$. Form shoulder-seam and back-scye.

From 11 to 13 is $\frac{1}{5}$. Form the back-skirt, and cut the back.

Apply 9 on back-seam to 4 on line C, letting point 8 agree with the distance from 3 to 8, which is equal to the distance from 1 to 3. The distance also from 6 to 4 is equal to the distance from 6 to 9. (Thus it will be noticed that point 8 may be swept from point 1 by pivot 3, and that point 4 may be swept from point 9 by pivot 6, and that the back may be carried farther back or forward of the point directed, by keeping points 8 and 4 on the curved lines, which will open or close the scye at pleasure, without altering the distances from the centre of the back to the front of scye, or from the socket-bone to the bottom of scye.) Place the corner of the square at 2, letting one arm extend by 7, and by the other arm draw line E. Form the neck-gorge on line E, as represented, and the scye from 6 to 21, and the shoulder-seam as represented—curving it a trifle toward the upper point, and taking off $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the lower.

Apply the balance-measure from 8 by 6 on line 24 to 19, and cast the back waist in until it agrees with the measure, while the top of the back side-seam remains at 7. Then apply the measure from 8 by 6 and 3 on line 25 to 20, and cast out the top of the back as line G, until it agrees with the measure. Then form the side-seam as represented. Then apply the measure from 8 on line 23 to 18. Then apply the lapelle-measure from 8 by line 26 to 17. Then apply the waist-measure from 19 by 18 to 17. Next apply the breast-measure from 20, in a curved direction, as represented by line F, to 27, and again from 9 across the scye to 30, and allow 3 inches to 27 and 30 for fulness of breast. (If the coat is to button up all the way, allow from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches to 27 and 30 for room over the breast.) Form the breast, from 16 to 17.

Skirt.

Draw line B from 0 to 7. From 0 to 1 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist-measure. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line from 0 to 4. From 0 to 6 is $\frac{1}{12}$—form the round of skirt. From 4 to 3 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. From 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of waist-measure. From 7 to 8 will be made to conform with fashion. Draw line from 5 to 8, and shape it according to fashion.

Sleeve.

Draw line from 1 to 4, to which place back-seam at 9. From point 0 (which is the supposed width of back at 7) to 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ upper shoulder-measure. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Sweep 1 and 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{12}$. From 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Apply the measures for the size of the arm at 1, 2, 3 and 7, and shape the sleeve as represented by diagram.

Under-side Sleeve.—From 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{16}$. Curve the top as represented from 4 to 3.

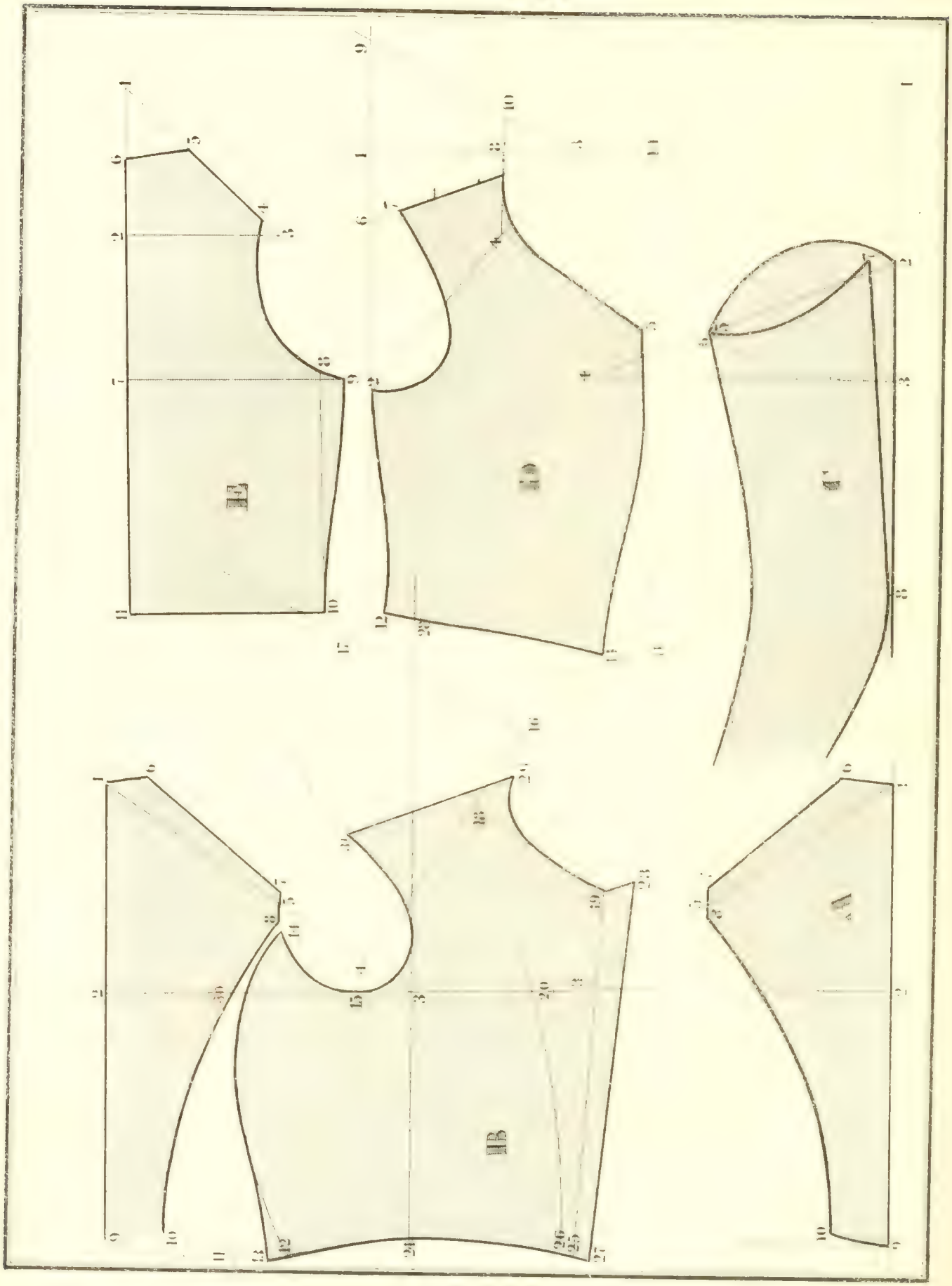
Frock-Coat Skirt.

Line B represents the front edge. Apply the length of back-skirt from 0 to 7. Square with line B, draw line A. From 0 to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ waist measure, deducting width of back. From 10 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$. For spring, place 18 on the fore-part and 1 on the skirt together—letting point 7 touch the lower part of side-seam; and while in this position, draw line C to range with 7 on skirt and 6 on fore-part. For front spring, lay the skirt and fore-part in a closing position from 17 to 18, and range the front of skirt with a line drawn from 27 to 17 on the fore-part. Form the remainder of the skirt according to fashion.

*N. B.—The stars * in each sentence are to show that the proportion of the upper shoulder-measure is to be used. Those sentences without the star, are intended for the lower shoulder-measure.*

☞ The measures will be taken in the same manner as directed with Plate No. 1. ☜

PLATE Nº 14.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE No. 14.

ROUND JACKET.

Measurement,—the same as for Dress Coat on Plate No. 12.

Directions for Drafting

Commence wherever you wish to take out the back and fore-part, either together as represented, or reverse the draft and cut the side-seam toward you, or cut the back and fore-part separately.

See Back, Diagram A.—From 1 to 2 is the distance taken from 1 to 3 in measurement. From 2 to 3, (the lower shoulder-measure) table A, on the square. Draw the line from 1 to 3. Lay the square on the line from 1 to 9, letting the short arm extend to 5 on the line from 1 to 3, and wherever the lower shoulder-measure touches table B, will be the width of back at 5. Extend up to 7 and down to 8, the width you wish the scye-gorge—say ½ inch each way. From 1 to 6 is 2 inches. From 9 to 10 is 2½ inches. Sweep the side-seam by the length of waist, or form it by the eye.

See Fore-part, Diagram B.—Draw the line from 24 to 28, and the line from 2 to 3, and from 1 to 3. From 1 to 4 is Table A, (upper shoulder-measures) then square to 16. Apply the upper shoulder-measure (Table D) from 1 to 15, and from 15 to 16. From 4 to 18, Table B, (upper shoulder-measure.) From 18 to 19, Table B, (lower shoulder-measure.) Then sweep from 1 to 17 at 3, then lay your back on at 16, so that 2 will touch the sweep at 17. Form your neck and scye; drop the point at 14 a half inch below 8. Then apply the measure taken from 1 to 3 around the shoulder on measurement,—from 16 to 15, 30 and 2, and regulate the side-seam opposite 30 according to the measure. Apply the breast-measure from 2 to 20, and add as much for fulness as fashion or the customer may require. Then sweep from 9 to 12 at 8, and square out from 24 to 11, so that ¼ of the waist-measure will touch the sweep at 11. Take off the width of the back from 11 to 12, and sweep from 12 to 8, by the distance from 8 to 10. Carry point 13 out half-way between 11 and 12, and square across from 24 to 27, and apply the size of waist from 11 to 25. You may obtain the length of lapelle at front by sweeping from 11 to 27 at 28. Form the Jacket according to fashion or fancy, and you are ready to cut.

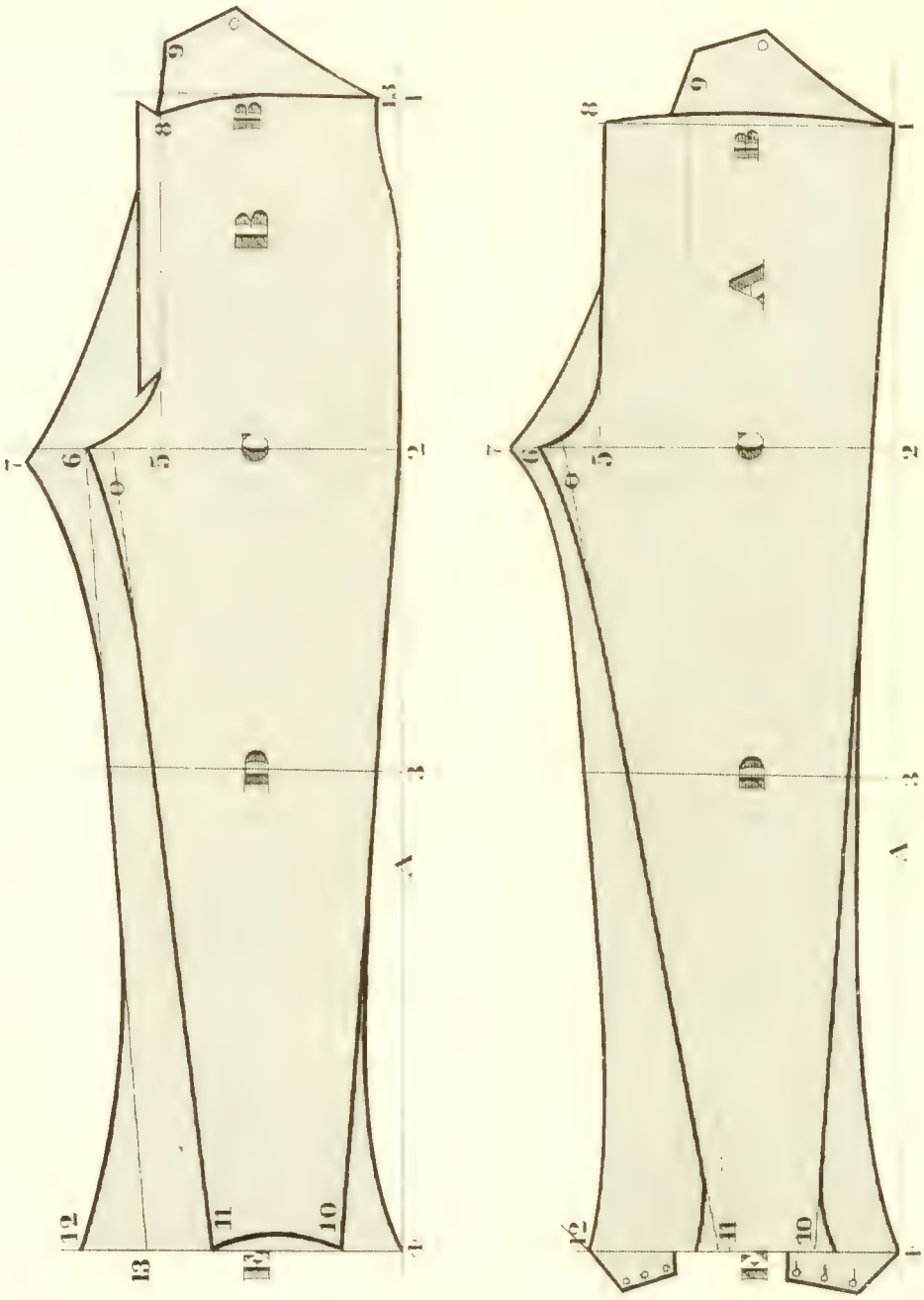
See Sleeve head, Letter C.—Draw line from 1 to 8. Take the width of back from 1 to 2. Apply Table A from 1 to 3. From 3 to 4 Table A. Then sweep from 3 to 5 at 1. Draw the line from 2 to 4, and wherever the sweep and this line meets, is point 5. Add from 5 to 6 about a half inch for fulness. Sweep from 2 to 6 on the sweep from 3 to 5—wherever it will meet 2 and 6. From 6 to 7 half the size of the scye. Form the sleeve by your measures, according to the form of the diagram.

See Back and Fore-part of Vest, E and D

See Back, Diagram E.—From 1 to 2, Table C. From 2 to 3, Table B. From 1 to 4, Table B. From 3 to 5, Table C. Square from 5 to 6. From 6 to 7, Table E. From 7 to 8 is ¼ of breast. From 10 to 11 is ¼ of waist. In getting your points on this diagram, use the number of the upper shoulder-measure for the lengths and the lower for the points across. Shape the back and fore-part according to fashion or fancy. It will be noticed, that either the back or fore-part may be drafted first, as the case may require.

See Fore-part, D.—The Vest is drafted by the two shoulder-measures. See Diagram D.—From 1 to 2, table E.—(The number corresponding with the size of the upper shoulder-measure.) From 1 to 3, Table B, (upper shoulder-measure.) From 2 to 6, Table B, (lower shoulder-measure.) Draw the line from 3 to 6. From 3 to 7, Table B, (upper shoulder-measure.) From 6 to 9, Table B, (lower shoulder-measure.) From 2 to 4, Table B, (upper shoulder-measure.) From 4 to 5, Table B, (lower shoulder-measure.) Square from 1 to 8 until it touches 4. Lay your back on at 9 and 10, and form your neck and scye. From 12 to 13 is ¼ of the waist-measure—allowing seams. From 10 to 13, the length of Vest.

PLATE Nº 15.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE No. 15.

PANTALOONS

For Measurement, see Plate 1. For Drafting Full Pantaloons, see Letter A.

Line A represents the edge of cloth. Apply the measure at 1, extending it to 2, 3 and 4. Draw lines B, C, D and E. From 4 to 10 is ¼ knee-measure. Draw line from 1 to 10. From 2 to 5 is ¼ of the size around the top of hips, adding 2 inches. Square with line C, draw line from 5 to 8. From 2 to 6 is ¼ of the measure taken around the most prominent part of hips, allowing 1 inch. From 10 to 11 is 4 inches. Draw the line from 11 to 0. Form the fore-part as represented on the diagram.

Under-Side.

Lay the fore-part on the cloth as represented—bringing it to the edge at point 1, and easting it ¼ of knee-measure from the bottom. Form the side-seam as represented to 4. Apply the measure for the size at the bottom, and dot at 12. Draw line from 6 to 12. From 6 to 7 is 1 inch. Form the inside-seam as represented. Sweep the top of the under-side from 1, at 6. From 1 to 9 is ¼ waist, allowing 1 inch. Form the line from 7 to 9, and the top of under-side as represented.

Plain Pantaloons, Letter B.

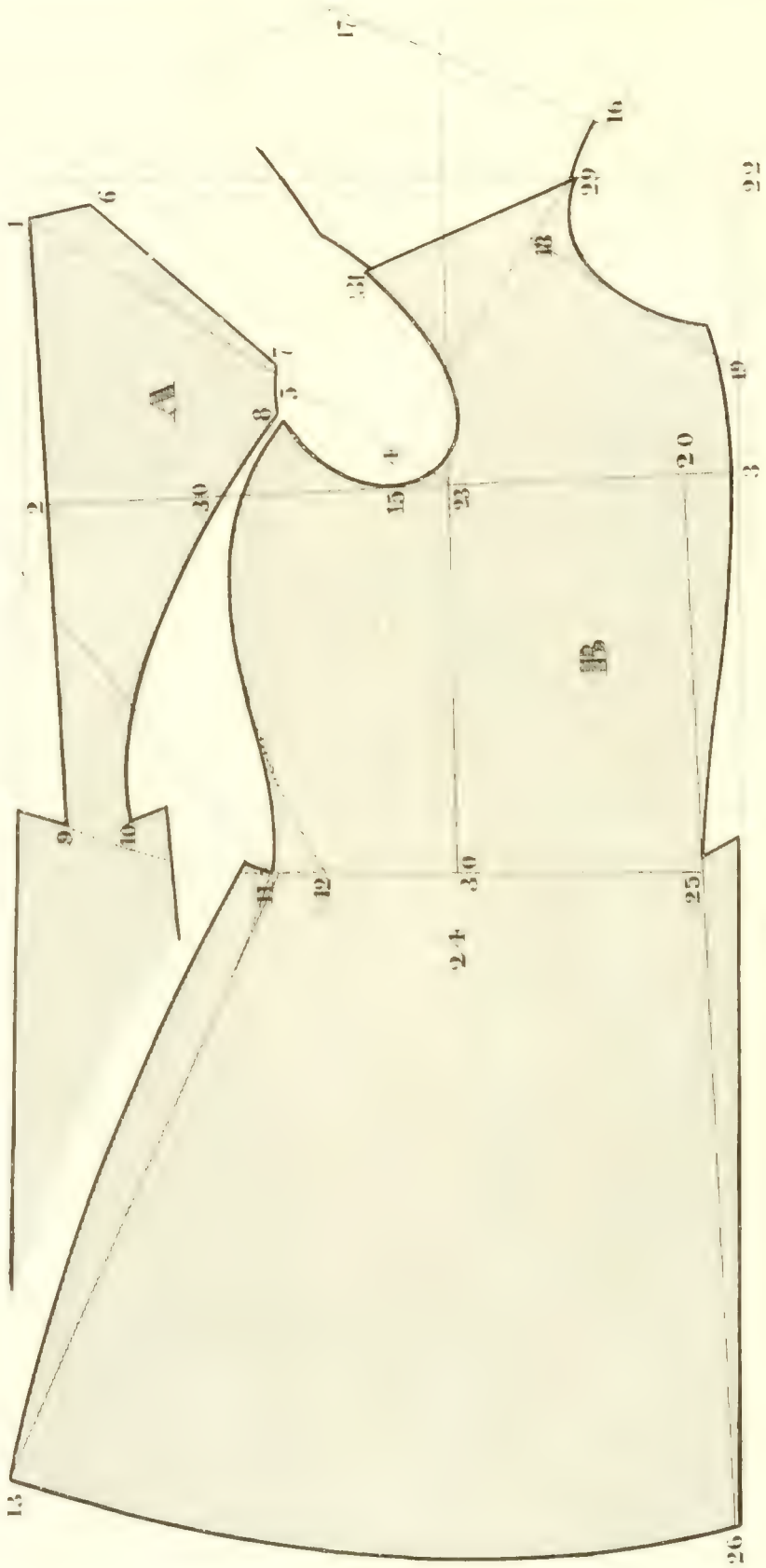
Apply the measure from 1 to 2, 3 and 4. Draw lines B, C, D and E square with line A. From 2 to 5 is ¼ upper hip-measure. Square with line C, draw the line from 5 to 8. From 2 to 6 is ⅓ lower hip-measure. From 8 to 13 is ¼ waist-measure. Form the seam from 13 to 2 as represented. From 4 to 10 is ¼ of knee-measure. Draw line from 2 to 10. From 10 to 11 is ⅓ knee-measure. Apply the thigh-measure across to 0, and draw line from 11 to 0. Form the bottom and fork as represented by the diagram.

Under-Side.

Lay the fore-part on the cloth as represented—line A being the front edge. Form the outside-seam at top by the fore-part, and shape it from the calf to 4 as represented. Apply the measure for the size at the bottom. From 12 to 13 is about 3 inches. Draw line from 6 to 13. From 6 to 7 is 2 inches. Form the inside-seam from 7 to 12 as represented. From 13 to 9 is ¼ waist-measure, allowing ½ inch. Sweep top of under-side from 13 at 6. Form the top and seat-seam as represented.

N. B.—The length of inside-seam will be applied from 6 to 11.

PLATE Nº 16.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE No. 16.

PLAIN COAT.

For Measurement, see Figure 2, Plate 1.

Place the short arm of square close up under the arm, letting the long arm extend across the back, parallel with the bottom of the scye, and mark at 3. Measure from 1 to 3. From 1 around by front and bottom of scye and back to 1. From 2 to 2, line B, from 1 by front of scye to 3 on back-seam. The remainder of the measures are the usual ones for length of sleeves, skirt, &c.

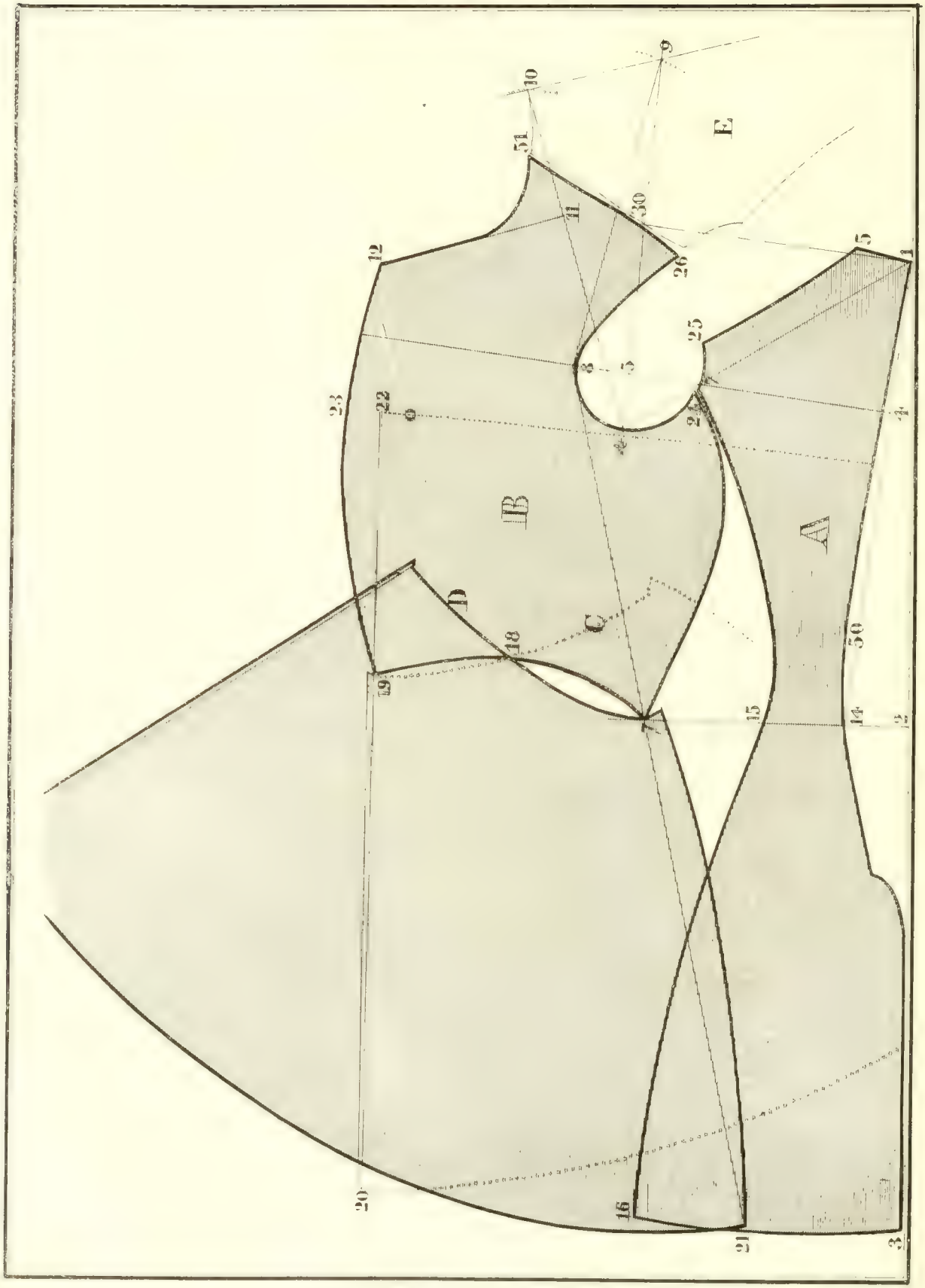
DRAFTING.

See Diagrams A and B.

Draw the line from 22 to 26 as front edge of the cloth, and the head of the cloth from 22 to 6. Then square down at 1 to 13. From 22 to 1 is half of the whole breast-measure adding from 1 to 2 inches fulness from 20 to 3, as the case may require it. From the head of the cloth to 1, about 1 inch. Take the length of waist—draw the line from 1 to 9, 2 inches from the edge of cloth. From 1 to 2—the distance taken from 1 to 3 on measurement. Then square, and draw the line to 3. From 2 to 23 is table A,—draw the line from 1 to 23. From 1 to 4, table A.—then square to 16. Then lay the square on at 1 and 15, and apply table D. Then reverse it from 15 to 16, table D. Then sweep from 1 to 17 at 23. Then lay the long arm of the square at 9, extending the short arm across to 5, and where table B will touch the line at 5, will be the width of back. From 7 to 8, about 1 inch, or according to fashion. From 1 to 6 is 2 inches. From 9 to 10 is about 2 inches, or as fashion may direct. From 4 to 18 is table B. Then apply the back, so that 2 on the back touches the sweep at 17, and 1 on the back touches 16, and form your scye and neck-gorge. For single-breasted Coat, raise the gorge at front above 19, about 1 inch. From 2 to 20, breast-measure. Sweep from 9 to 11 at 8. Square out from 30 to 11, to wherever ¼ of the waist will touch the sweep at 11. If the Coat is intended to be cut off at the waist, you will let point 9 be placed at 11, and point 10 at 12, and form the side-seam by the dotted line. If not cut off, carry out the point to 11. Then take off the width at back, and apply the measure from 11 to 25. For spring, draw a line from 23 by 11 to 13. For front spring, draw a line from 20 by 25 to 26. The back may be cut separate from the fore-part: see explanation of Plate 12, for cutting the back and sleeve.

☞ The Sleeve will be drafted as directed for No. 11.

PLATE Nº 17.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE No. 17.

OVER COAT.

Draw a line as from 1 to 3. Apply the measure from 1 to 2 as length of waist, and continue the same to 3 as length of coat. From 2, draw line square to 15. From 2 to 14 is 3 inches. Place the corner of the square at 1, and draw lines from 1 to 30 and 14. From 1 to 30, scale E. From 30, draw line square down to 4, and up to 9. From 1 to 4, scale D.* From 4 to 7, on the line from 1 to 4, scale B, which is the width of back. Draw line square with back-seam, from 4 by 7 to 8, and continue it to the front of the breast. From 4 to 8 is scale A. From 4 to 10 is the distance from 1 to 4, or scale D;* from 4 cast a sweep 4 or 5 inches long at 10, as represented. From 8 to 9 is the distance from 4 to 8, or scale A; from 8 cast a sweep 4 or 5 inches at 9, as represented. The back-scye at 7 will be as wide from 24 to 25 as the fashion may direct, which will vary from ½ inch to 3 inches. From 14 to 15 is from 3 to 5 inches, to be governed by fashion. From 15 to 7 is ½ the difference between the breast and waist measures. Sweep from 15 to 7 on skirt, at 7 on back. From 1 to 5, about 3 inches. Form back-scye, shoulder-seam and side-seam from the top to 15, as represented. From 3 to 16, about 9 inches. Sweep from 3 to 16 at 5. Form the back-seam as represented, and cut the back. Then form the side-seam from 24 to 7 by the back, and add, for the round of shoulder-blade, about ¾ of an inch for common form. Form the lower part of scye from 24 by 4 to 8. Place 4 on back at 9 on the sweep, and let 1 on the back extend to 10 on the sweep. While in this position, mark the shoulder-seam of fore-part from 51 to 26, as represented, and form the scye from 26 to 8. Draw line from 4 to 10. From 4 to 11 is scale B.* Square with line from 4 to 10, draw line from 11 to 12. Form neck-gorge from 51 to 12. Sweep from 7 to 19 at 10, or measure for the length of lapelle. Apply the waist-measure to 19, and the breast-measure to 0, allowing 2½ inches for fulness, and form the breast. Sweep from 7 by 18 to 19 by the distance of the same, and you are ready to cut.

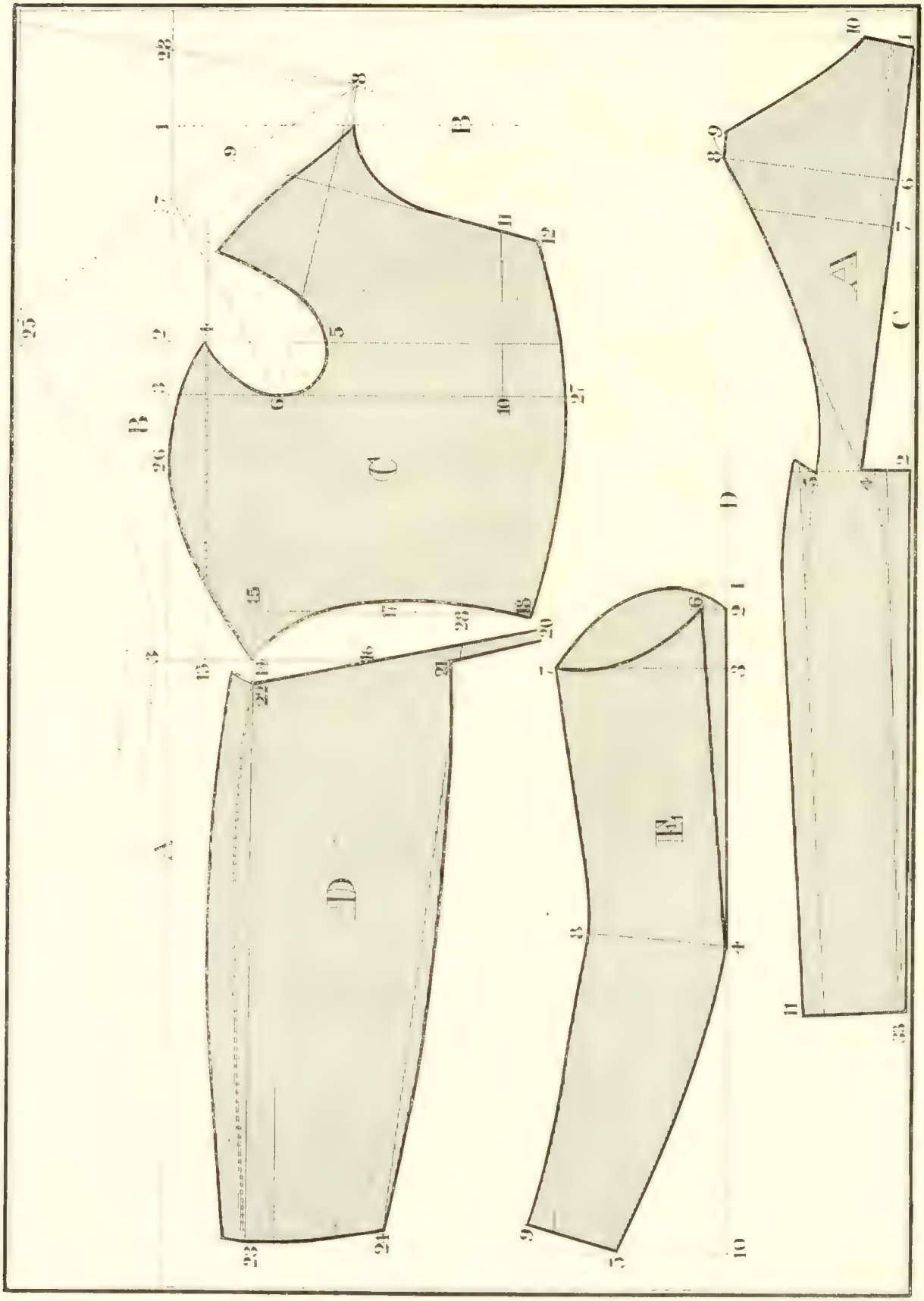
☞ Point 7 on the fore-part at the waist, may be established by the balance-measure applied from 19 by 8 to 50, if preferred, as also points 18 and 19 may be established by separate measures taken for the purpose. ☜

Skirt.

From 7 to 18 is half the width of the fore-part at waist, and the distance from 18 to 19 is of course the same. From 0 to 22 is 1½ inch. Place the fore-part to the cloth, so that a line drawn from 22 by 19 to 20, will form the front edge of skirt, and dot from 19 to 18, as represented by line C. Then change the position of the fore-part, so that 18 and 7 touch, as represented by line D, and draw a line from 8 by 7 to 21 for the back-spring of skirt, and form the top of skirt as represented from 7 to 18 by line D. Then form the bottom of the skirt to range with the top, at an equal distance, except at and near the front, where you will make the skirt near a half inch shorter than the remainder. Form the plait and top of skirt according to taste or fashion.

N. B.—Each sentence in the above directions including a star, denotes that the sizes on the scales thereby directed to be used, shall agree with the measure taken from 1 to 1 in measurement: all others to agree with the measure from 2 to 2. The measures will be taken as directed in Plate No. 1. The Sleeve will be drafted as directed for No. 11

PLATE Nº 18.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE No. 18.

For measuring, see Plate 1. The measure from the socket-bone to parallel with the bottom of the arms on the back-seam, as at Fig. 7 on the back, will be taken by placing a tape or string across the back from the bottom of both arms, and mark on the back-seam where the tape or string crosses, or apply a square for establishing the point on the back-seam, as directed for measuring to draft Plate 12. The other measures are taken as directed in Plate 1. Use, in drafting, our new square with the scales indented.

See Back, Diagram A

Draw line from 1 to 33, and apply the measure for length of waist and coat. From 2 to 4 is 2 inches for common size persons. Place the corner of the square at 1, throwing the long arm in to 4, and draw the lines from 1 to 4 and 10. From 1 to 10, about 2¼ inches for common size. From 1 to 7 is the measure taken for the distance. From 1 to 6, scale C.* From 6 to 8, scale B. From 8 to 9 will be about an inch, to be governed by fashion. From 4 to 5 will be about 2 inches, or as fashion may dictate. Draw line from 8 to 4, and form shoulder-seam, back-scye, side-seam and skirt as represented by the diagram.

See Fore-part, Diagram A.

Line A represents the back edge of cloth, and B the top. From 1 to 3 is scale E, adding about an inch. From 3 to 2 is the distance from 6 to 7 on the back. Draw the lines across the fore-part from 2 to 3. From 2 to 4 is 1½ inches. Place the back to the fore-part, as represented by back diagram B. From 25 to 5 is scale A. From 25 to 6 is scale E. From 6 to 7, scale 3. Square from 6 to 7, draw line from 7 to 8. From 6 to 8, scale D.* From 3 to 28 is twice the distance of scale B. Draw line from 8 to 28, and place the back to the line as represented, and form shoulder-seam and scye as represented. Form the side-seam from 4 to 26 according to the measure applied from 8 by 5, 6, 26, to 7 on back-seam. Cast in the side-seam at the waist by the balance-measure from 8 by 5 to 4 at back-tack. Apply the measure for the length of lapelle, and to the top of the hip at 17, and the waist-measure, and form the cut-off at waist from 14 by 17 to 18. Apply the breast-measure across close up under the scye to 10, and allow 3 inches to 27. From 10 to 11 is scale C.* From 8 to 9, scale B. Draw line from 9 by 11 to 12, and form the breast and neck-gorge.

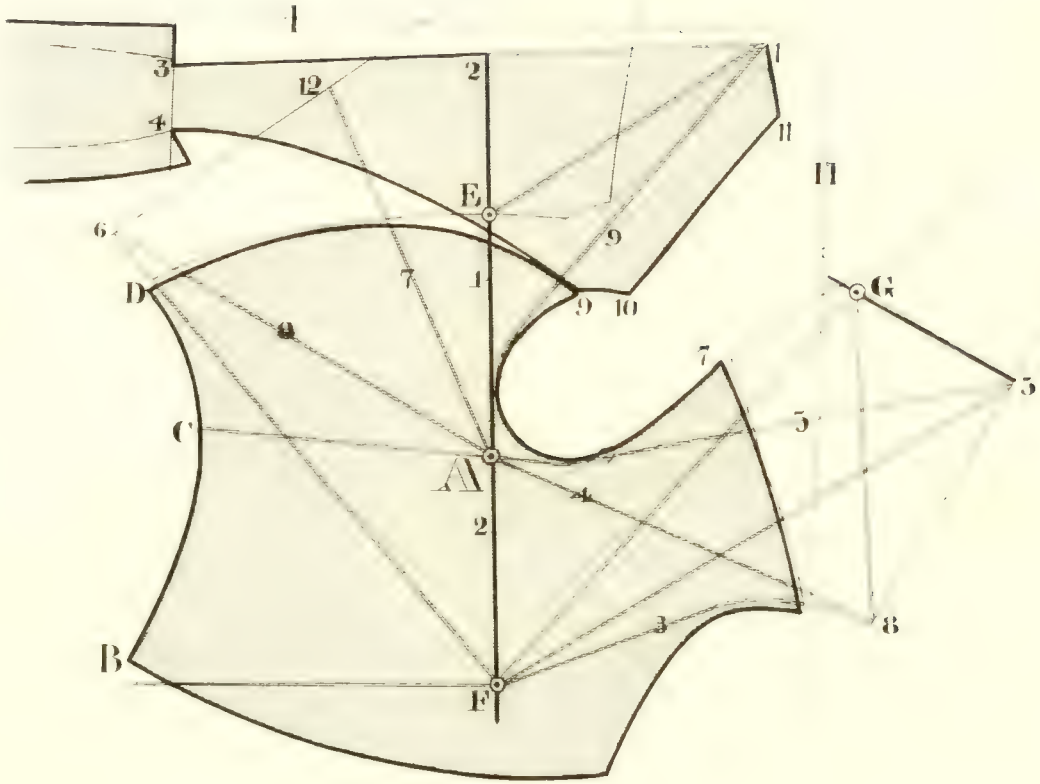
See Skirt, Diagram D

Draw line from 22 to 23. Place the fore-part so that the line drawn from 23 to 22 will be in range with point 6. While in this position, draw line for top of skirt from 14 to 18. Draw line for step from 21 to 20. From 20 to 21 is regulated by fashion, but for medium size, is about 5 inches. From 23 to 2 is about 7 inches. Draw line from 21 to 24, and form the skirt as represented.

See Sleeve, Diagram E.

Draw line D. Place 6 on back to 2 on sleeve, so that the line from 6 to 8 ranges with line D. While in this position, dot at 2, and apply scale A from 8 by 6 to 3 on line D. From 3 to 7 is scale B, allowing seams. Form the sleeve-head according to judgment. From 10 to 5 is scale C. Apply the measure from 5 to 9 and 4 to 8, allowing seams. For under-side, cast in the top 1 inch from 2 to 6, and form the under-side as represented by the diagram.

☞ The sentences including a star, are intended for directing the use of the number on the scales, agreeing with the measure from 1 to 1; and all others are for the application of the number on the scales, agreeing with the measure from 2 to 2.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EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 19.

Description of the Body Strap.

This draft is formed by measurement with a strap made as follows:—Make a strap about an inch wide and sufficiently long to extend around the body at the breast, and close under the arms, and attach at one end a buckle or clasp, with holes in the other end for buckling or clasping, set about ¼ inch apart for nearly or about 2 feet from the end, that it may be closed in or let out according to the size of the customer. Let this strap be inched from the end the buckle or clasp is attached, its whole length; and place 3 slides on the strap, as at F, A and E. Upon the centre of the surface of these slides, place a knob, sufficiently small to fit a common eyelet, (at the end of the tape measure, there is an eyelet inserted, by which you will attach the end of the measure to the several knobs on the strap while measuring,) and projecting ¼ inch from the strap. This knob or peg, is usually made of brass. To slide A there is a strap attached at the under-side, extending about 6 inches each way from the slide, so that when the slide is placed upon the body-strap, the strap fastened to slide A will cross the body-strap at right angles. This slide usually rests at the angle at front of scye, and the arm of the strap attached to it which extends up about 5 inches from the body-strap in front of the scye, will regulate the distance of slide A from the back-seam at 2. There will be hooks attached to the body-strap at equal distances several inches apart, fastened to the upper edge of the strap, for hooking into the customer's coat, to prevent the strap from moving while the measures are being taken. Some of the trade prefer narrow straps attached to the body-strap, which pass over the shoulders, and thus keep the body-strap from sliding on the body while taking the measures: but we prefer the hooks, and therefore recommend them to the trade as preferable for the purpose intended, and as taking away the harness appearance of the measuring aparatus. The body, as well as the cross straps, should be interlined with stiffened linen.

Directions for Measuring.

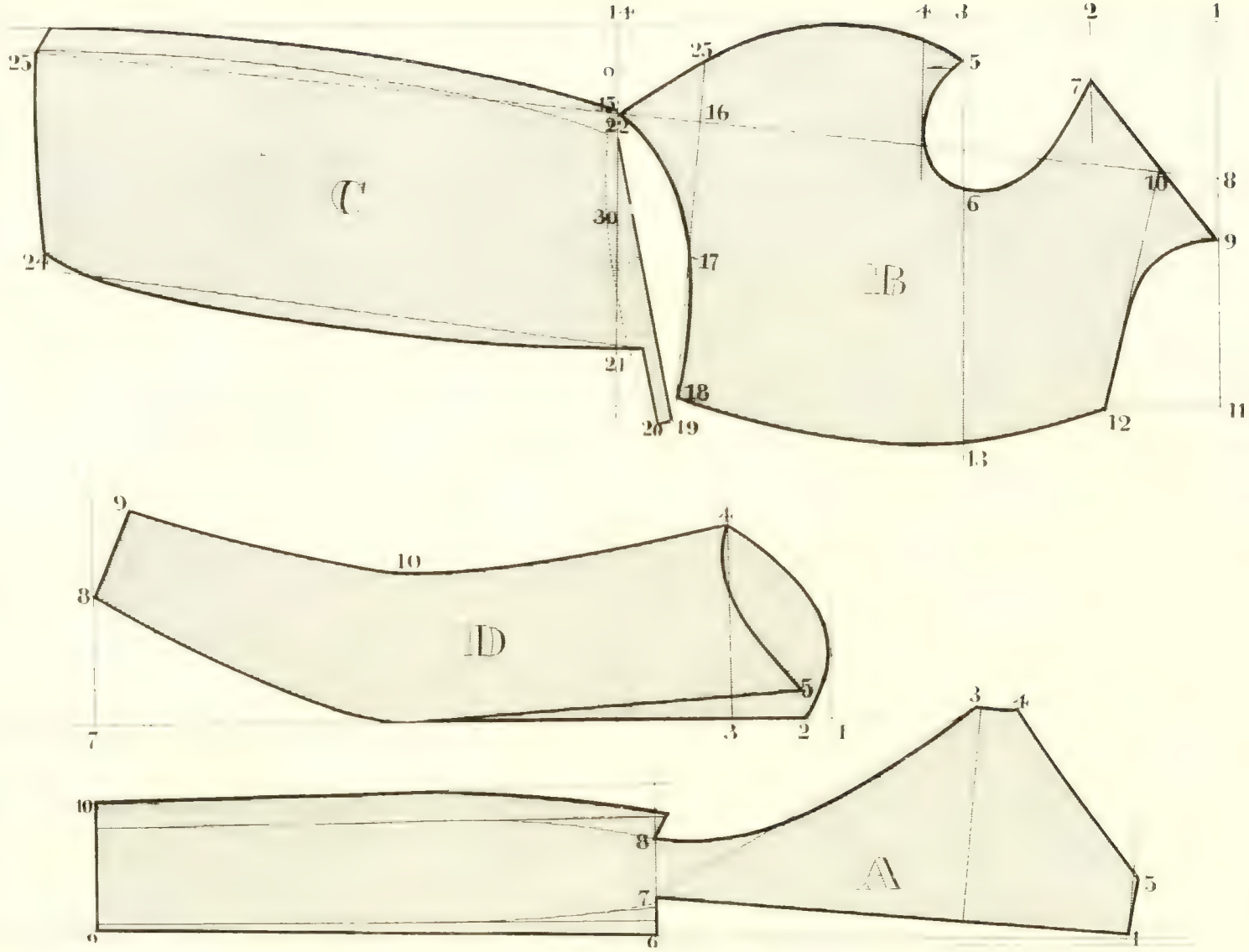
1st. Take the size of breast and waist under the body-coat. 2d. Take the length to elbow and wrist from the back-seam in the usual manner, together with the measures around the arm, wrist and hand. Then after the coat is buttoned, place the body-strap around the body close up under the arms, and buckle or clasp it at front to the size of the customer around the body, allowing about a half inch for the measure over a coat. Then move the slides on the body-strap to their appropriate places, as represented by the diagram, (slide E will be from 4 to 5 inches from the back-seam, slide A will be at or parallel with the front of scye, and F near the front of breast, but it matters not whether E is a little nearer A than represented, only be sure that it will be on the back of the coat to be drafted, and slide F may be nearer A than the centre of the breast would place it, as the precise places for those slides is not essential, provided slide F is far enough forward of the scye to regulate the pitch of the shoulder, and slide E far enough from the back-seam to get the range the strap takes around the body,) and proceed to take the measure as follows:—From 1 to 2 on back-seam—continue the measure to the waist and length of coat. From slide A to E and 2 on back-seam. From E to 1. From A to 12 as line 7 over the most prominent part of side-seam. From A to 6 by line 8. From A to 8 by line 4. From A to C. From A to 5 by line 5. From A to 1 by line 9. From F to 8 by line 3. From F to 5. From F to G. (Points G and 5 on the back closed at shoulder are the same points as E and 2 on the back, which is placed to the side-seam of fore-part.) From F to 6. From F to B. ☞ The above are all the measures necessary, which may be taken with facility by having a measure with an eyelet in one end to attach as above directed.

Directions for Drafting.—*See Diagram of Back and Fore-part.*

Line H is the top, and I the edge of cloth. Apply the measure for length of waist and skirt. From the edge to 3 is about 2 inches. From 3 to 4, according to fashion. Draw lines from 1 to 11 and 1 to 3. From 1 to 2 is the distance taken in measuring. From 2 to E is the distance measured. From 1 to E, the distance measured, and to the junction of the measures from 2 to E and 1 to E, you will make a dot, and draw a line from 2 to said dot. From 1 to 11 is about 2 inches for common size. The width of the back will be an inch over half the distance from A to 2. The back-scye will be as high or low as fashion may dictate, but as a common criterion, the lower point of back-scye will be ⅔ the distance from 1 to 2 squared by back-seam. The back-scye will be usually an inch wide. The side-seam will be swept by a distance ¼ longer than the waist, or formed as fashion may direct, and the shoulder-seam likewise. Cut the backs, and nick them at 2 and at the line at E, and proceed to draft the fore-part. Continue the line from 2 by E and A to F. Apply the measure from A by line 9 to 1, and draw a line 4 or 5 inches from A up by the front of scye, and form the lower part of scye as represented, and the top of the side-seam of fore-part from 9 to the line crossing from 2 to F. Then apply the measures from A to 6 and F to 6, and cast in the back at waist—while it touches at 9—to correspond with the measures. Then cast off the top of back from 9 until the measure agrees from A by line 7 to 12. Then form the side-seam, and cast the bottom in ¼ inch more than the measures directed. Then apply the measure from A to C, and the distance from F to B, and apply the waist-measure and form the cut-off at waist. Then from A sweep points 8 and 5 by their appropriate measures, and place the back-seam to the sweeps, and apply the measures from F to 8, 5, and G particularly, and the measures from A to 8 and 5, and when these 5 measures agree, the shoulder is in the right position, and the shoulder-seam, scye and neck-gorge will be formed. Add to the upper shoulder-measure from ¼ to ½ inch from A to 8 from the middle of the shoulder-seam for ease at the neck, and to allow for seams. Then form the breast, and you are ready to cut.

The skirt and sleeve will be drafted as directed in Plate 2.

☞ Arguments and illustrations relative to this system of measurement, will be continued regularly each quarter year through the Mirror ☜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DESCRIPTION OF PLATE No. 20.

DRESS COAT.

Directions for Measuring.

Take the measure around the breast and waist under the coat. Button the coat and take measures for the length of waist and coat. Raise the elbow at a right angle with the body, and from the back-seam—take the length to elbow and wrist. Then measure around the arm above, below the elbow, the wrist and hand. ☞ *If the cutter requires proof-measures, he is referred to directions for Plate* 1.

Directions for Drafting—See Back, Letter A.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{16}$.

From 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

The usual distance from 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$.—Form the back in shape like the diagram.

See Fore-part, Letter B.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 2 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 6 to 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$.

From 1 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 9 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 11 to 12 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 14 to 15 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 15 to 0 is width of back.
From 8, sweep 0 and 20.
From 20 to 19 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
Draw line from 15 to 19, and from 16 to 18.
From 16 to 17 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
Form cut-off at waist from 15 by 17 to 18.

Draw spring line for skirt from 8 by 15 to 25.

From 25 to 24 is $\frac{1}{2}$.

From 20 to 21 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

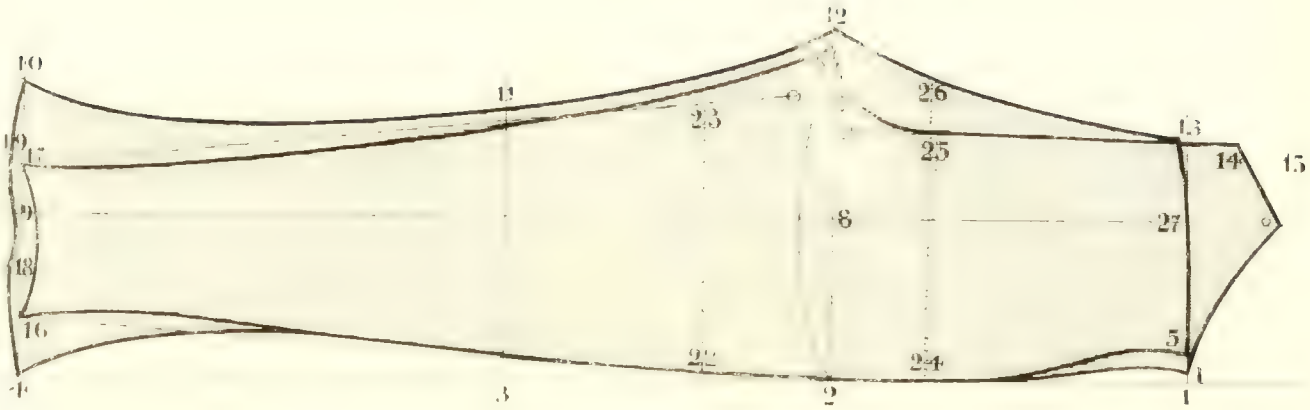
Form the skirt and fore-part as represented.

See Sleeve, Letter D.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.
Sweep from 2 to 4 by $\frac{1}{3}$.

From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 2 to 5 is $\frac{1}{16}$.

Apply the measure for the size of sleeve at elbow and hand, and form the sleeve as represented.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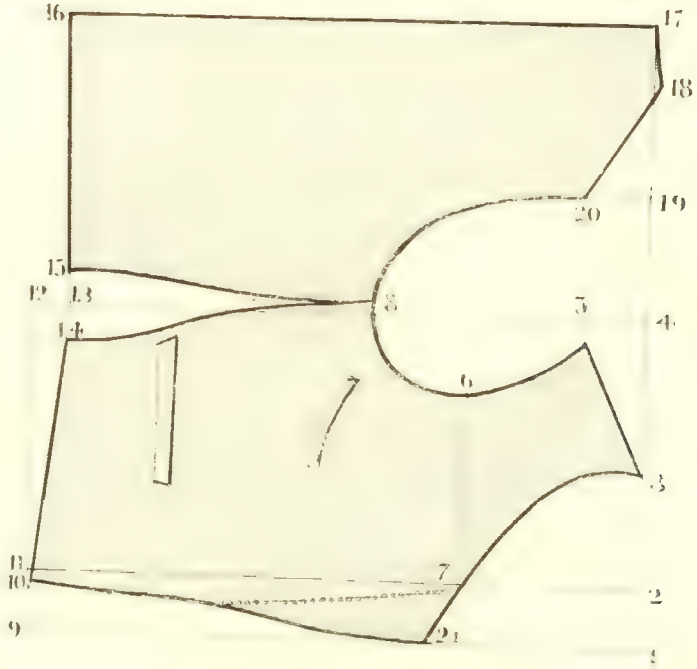
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 21.

See Fore-part of Vest.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{7}$.
" 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{5}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 5 to 22 is $\frac{1}{4}$

From 22 to 8 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 22 to 6 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 12 to 13 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 2 to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.

Form the fore-part as represented.

See Back of Vest

Draw line from 16 to 17

From 17 to 18 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 17 to 19 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$.

From 19 to 20 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
Square from 15 to 16.

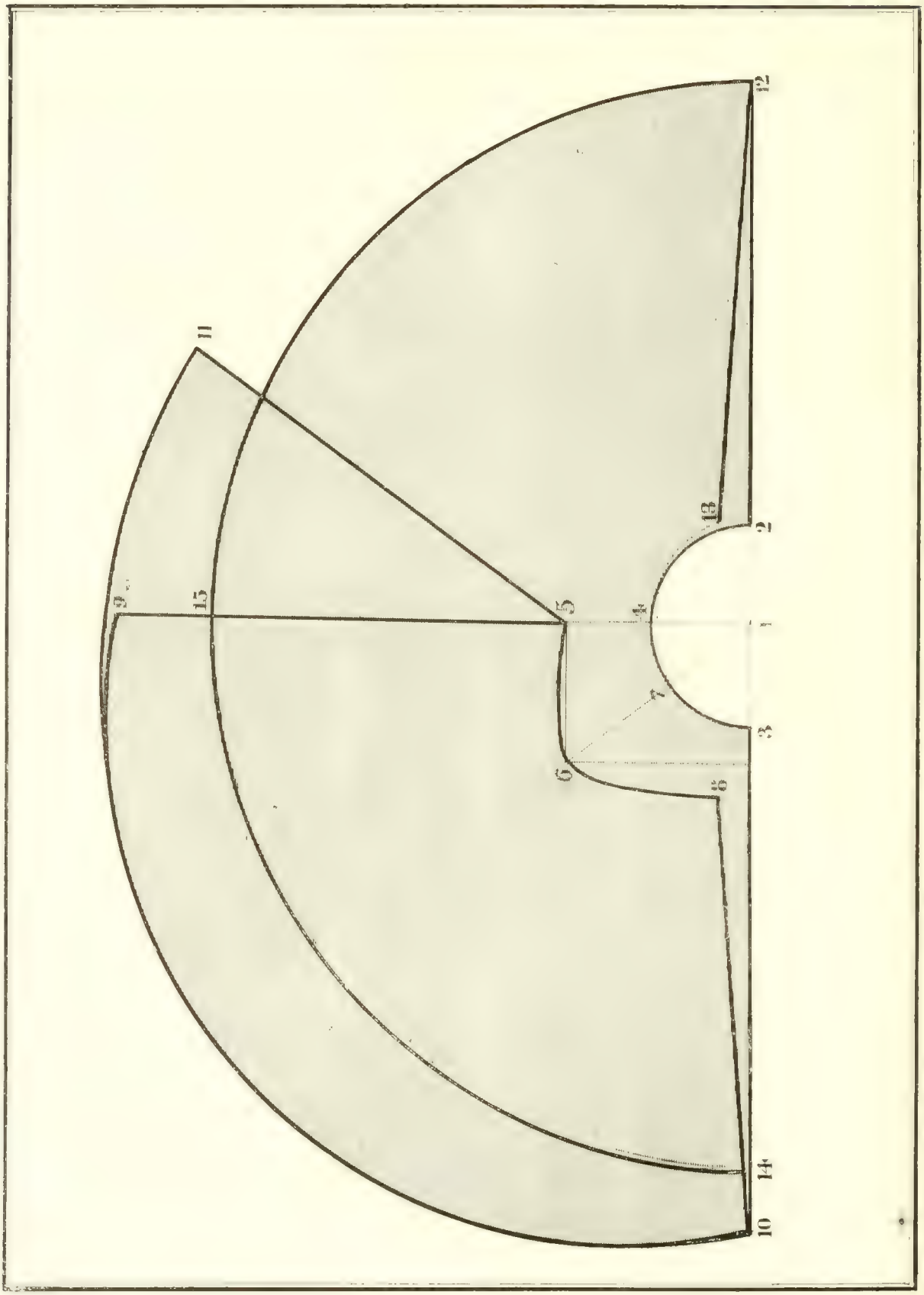
☞ The Vest is drafted by the breast-measure, divided as usually into thirds and fourths. ☜ In drafting the fore-part, the distance from 11 to 14 will be $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of waist. In case the waist is larger than the breast, the side-seam will be curved a trifle from 8 to 13, and the fourth of the waist-measure will be applied from 13 to 9.

See Pantaloon Diagram.

The line from 1 to 4 represents the edge of cloth. Apply the measure from 1 to 2, 3 and 4. Draw lines from 1 to 13, 2 to 12, 3 to 11, and 4 to 10, as represented. From 4 to 16, about 3 inches for common size. Draw line from 2 to 16. From 16 to 17, about 5 inches. From 2 to 6 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of whole hip-measure. Apply thigh-measure as from 22 to 23, allowing seams, and more, if fashion calls for loose pantaloons. From 2 to 20 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of hip-measure. From 20 to 21 is half the distance to 6. Draw line from 21 to 17, and form inside-seam and bottom. Draw the line from 20 to 13. From 13 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist-measure. Form the fore-part as represented, and you are ready to cut.

For drafting under-side, lay the fore-part on it as represented. Form the curve at outside-seam to 4, and apply the measure for bottom to 10. From 4 to 9 is half the distance to 10. From 2 to 8 is half the distance to 6. Draw line from 9 by 8 to 27. From 27, sweep 2 and 6, to regulate point 6. From 8, sweep from 4 to 10, to regulate point 10. From 6 to 12 is 1 inch. Form the line from 12 by 11 to 10.—18 and 19 are equal distances from 9, which is the centre of the heel behind. Apply the hip-measure from 25 by 24 to 26, allowing 1 inch. Sweep 1 and 15 from 6. Apply waist-measure from 13 by 5 to 14, and form remainder as represented.

PLATE Nº 22.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 22.

In measuring for Cloaks, it is only necessary to take the length required, and the size around the neck over the collar of body-coat, for the length of the cloak collar.

For Drafting Full Circle Cloak.

Draw line from 10 to 12,—the nap running to the left. From 10 to 3 is the length of the Cloak. From 3 to 1 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Sweep from 3 by 4 to 2 at 1, and from 11 to 12 at 1. From 2 to 13 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Form the neck-gorge as represented by the dotted line from 7 to 13—letting the point at 13 be $\frac{1}{8}$ from the sweep, so that the front will be $\frac{1}{8}$ shorter than the back of the Cloak.

See Three-quarter Circle Cloak.

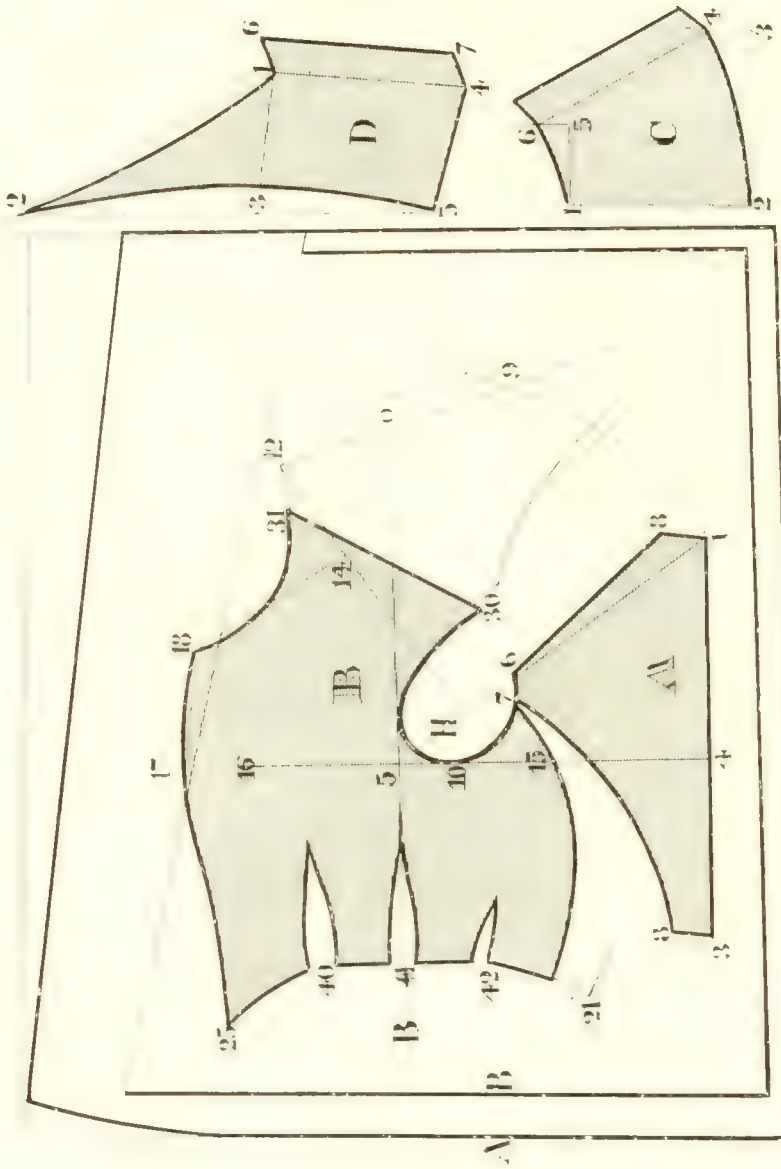
Draw line at the edge of cloth from 10 to 3. From 10 to 16 is the length of the cloak and 2 inches. Square with the edge of cloth, draw line from 16 to 6. From 16 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$. From 16 to 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$. Draw line from 1 to 6. From 1 to 7 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Sweep 10 and 11 at 7. Draw line from 1 to 5. From line between 16 and 6 to 8 is about 2 inches, and from 8 to the line between 10 and 16 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line from 10 to 8, and form the gorge as represented from 8 by 6 to 5, and the line from 5 to 11. The distance from 5 to 11 should be 3 inches less than the distance from 8 to 10, and in case the sweep from 10 to 11 should not form it so, then you will take it off at point 5, in forming the gorge from 6 to 5. This yoke-style of gorge is found the best for holding a scant cloak on the shoulders, as successful practice has proven.

Half-Circle Cloak.

This garment will be drafted in the same manner as the three-quarter circle, with the exception that the front will be square from 1 to 9, and should the sweep from 7 under the front be too long, it will be taken off the line from 1 to 9 at point 5, so that the back will be 3 inches the longest.

☞ Proportions of the breast-measure are adopted for drafting the above styled Cloaks. ☜

PLATE Nº 23.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 23

See Back and Fore-part of Habit, Letters A and B.

In measurement, the shoulder-measures will be taken, as also the others, as directed for drafting Plate 12, with the addition of the length of skirt; and in drafting, the various distances will be obtained, and the points established, by proportions of the same measures that regulate the points and distances on Plate 12. Thus, the two shoulder-measures will govern all the points about the shoulder, as directed by the use of the new square, which will be used in drafting this garment.

Directions for Drafting.

Draw the line from 1 to 3 on the fold edge of cloth. From 1 to 3, length of waist. From 3 to 8, about 2 inches, to be governed by fashion, as also the distance from 1 to 8. From 1 to 4 is the distance measured. Draw line from 4 to 16, square with the back-seam, as represented. From 4 to 5, table A, ☞ *use the number agreeing with the size of the lower shoulder-measure.* ☜ Draw line from 1 to 5. Apply the measure for the width of back from the back-seam to point 6, and from the back seye and the side and shoulder seams according to the prevailing fashion, or as fashion may dictate. Square by line from 4 to 16—draw line B from 41 to 0. Then take the square and apply table D agreeing with the size of the *upper shoulder-measure* from 1 on back to 10 on the line between 4 and 16. From 1 to H is table A, agreeing with the *lower shoulder measure.* Then square with the line from 1 to 5, draw line from H to 12. Apply scale D, *upper shoulder-measure*, from 10 to 12, which will make the distance from 10 to 12 the same as from 1 to 5. Then sweep from 1 to 9 at 5, and form the lower part of seye as represented, and cut the back. Then apply point 4 on the back at 9 on the sweep, letting point 1 on the back touch point 12; and while in this position, form the remainder of the seye from 30 to 10. Then dot at 14 the distance from H, upper shoulder-measure, (table B) draw line from 14 to 18, and form the neck-gorge from 31 to 18. Then sweep from 3 to 21 at 7, and bring in the back from 3 to 21, letting the distance from B to 21 be 2 inches over ¼ the waist-measure. Then apply the measure taken from the socket-bone at 1 by the front and bottom of seye across the shoulder-blade to the back-seam at 3, from point 12 by the front of seye by 10 and 15 to 4 on the back-seam, throwing off the top of the back until the measure agrees, when the side-seam will be formed from 7 by 15 to the waist. Then take out a gore at 42, of 1 inch in width and 3 inches long, and one at 41 and 40, two inches wide and 6 in length—forming them as represented. Then apply the waist-measure and the length of breast, and form the cut-off at waist. Then apply the breast-measure from 4 by 15 to 16. From 16 to 17 is nearly 2 inches, which will be governed somewhat by the amount of wadding required and the closeness of the garment. The measure for the length of collar will be applied from 12 by 31 to 18, and the length of the neck-gorge regulated by it. The form of the habit about the front and waist, will be formed as represented by the diagram, and you are ready to cut.

See Back-skirt, Letter C.

Draw line from 1 to 2 on the fold of cloth. From 1 to 2 is about 5 inches. From 1 to 5 is an inch greater than the distance on the back from 3 to 8. From 5 to 6 is 1½ inches. From 2 to 3 is 5 inches. From 3 to 4 is 1½ inches. Form the back-skirt by the points as represented.

See Body-skirt, Letter D.

From 1 to 5, the same as from 1 to 2 on the back-skirt. From 1 to 3 is 4 inches. From 3 to 2 is 7 inches. Draw line from 1 to 2. From 3 to 5 is 4½ inches. Form the skirt as represented, or as fashion dictates.

For Petticoat, see A as the back, and B as the front, which is regulated in width by fashion.

For Sleeve, see directions on another page.

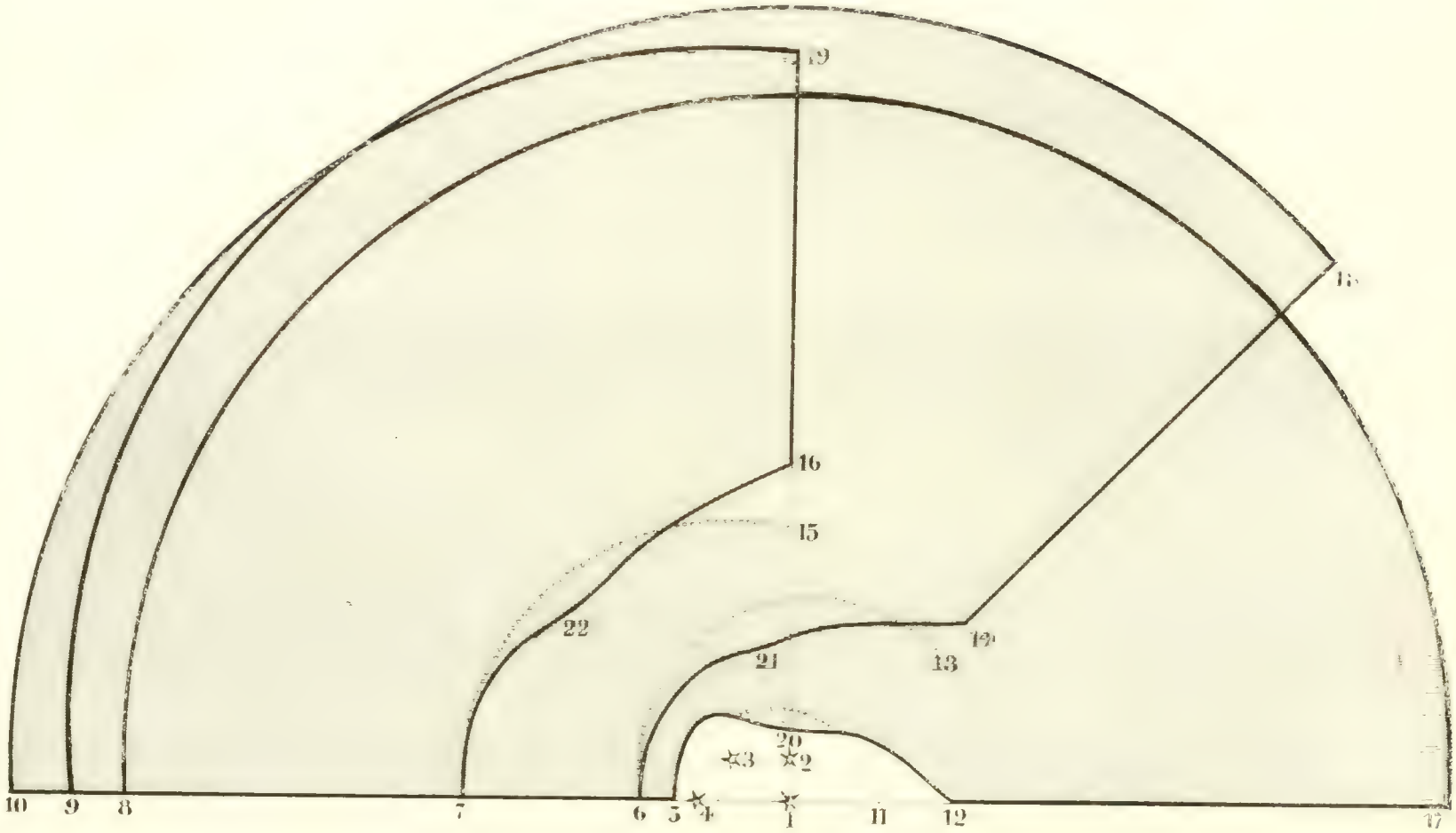


Fig. 11.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 24.

CLOAKS.

In measuring, it will be only necessary to obtain the length of the Cloak and Collar, and the breast-measure to divide.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAFTING.

For Full Circle Cloak.

Draw the line from 17 to 8. Apply the length of Cloak from 8 as the back-seam to 5, with the nap running to the left. From 5 to 1 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 1, sweep 5 and 11 as dotted line. From 11 to 12 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Form the neck gorge as represented from 5 by 20 to 12. From 1, sweep 8 and 17.

Three-quarter Circle Cloak.

Apply the length from 9 to 6. From 6 to 1 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 2, sweep 6 and 13 *as per dotted line.* From 13 to 14 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Form neck-gorge from 6 by 21 to 14, as represented. From 2, sweep 9 and 18. Apply the measure from 6 by 21 to 14, allowing about 3 inches to hold on from 21 each way on the shoulders. Draw the line from 14 to 18.

Half-Circle Cloak.

Apply the length from 7 to 10. From 7 to 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 4, sweep 7 and 15 as represented by *dotted line.* From 15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Form the gorge from 7 by 22 to 16. From 4 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 3, sweep 10 and 19. The front line may be drawn from 3 square with line from 10 to 1 to 19.

The gorges are formed out of a direct curve to render the length greater over the shoulders, without adding it to the bottom, which is frequently difficult for want of sufficient width of cloth. The fulness in the gorges is always to be held on at 20, 21 and 22.

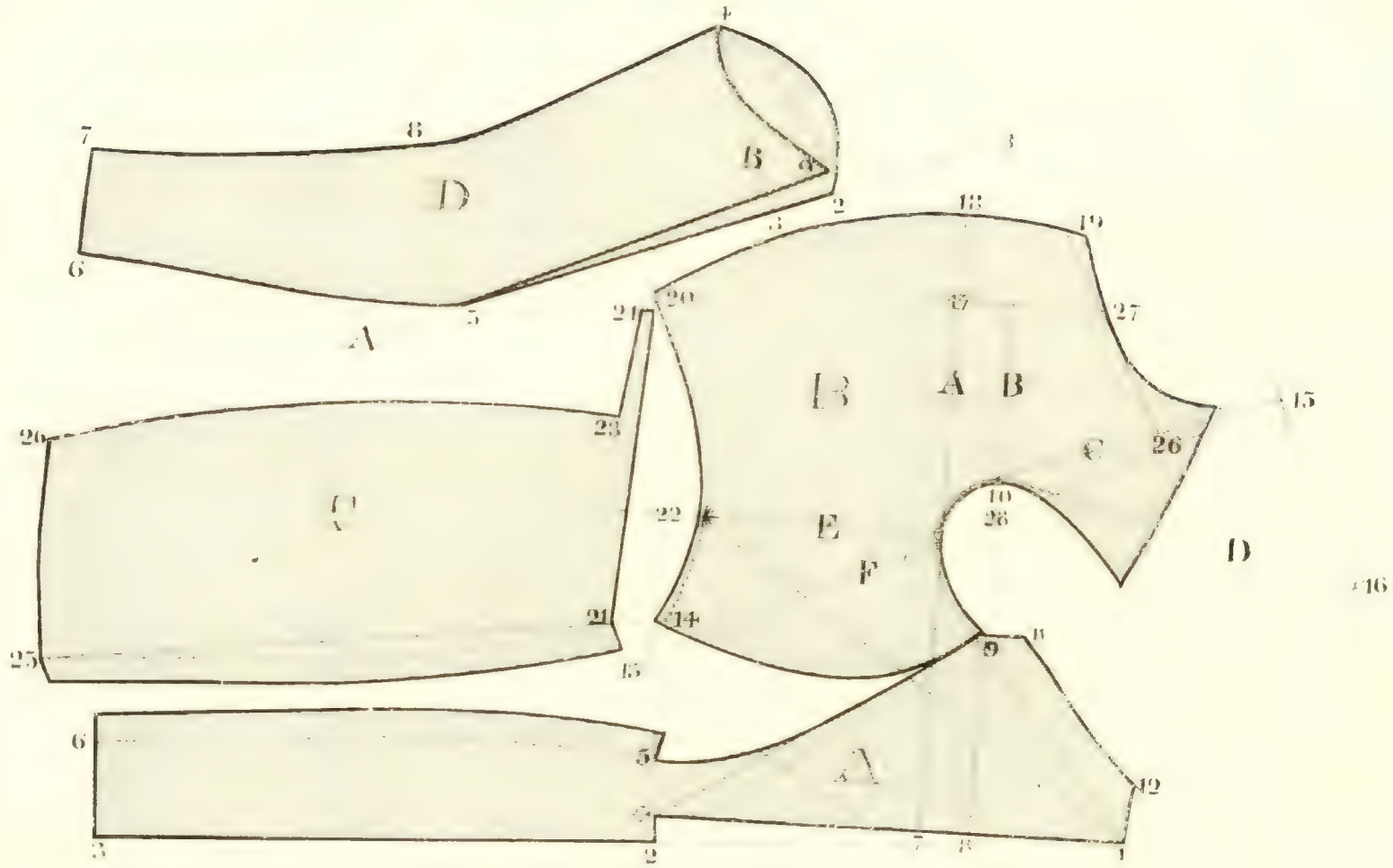


Fig. 1.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 25

For Measuring, see Plate [illegible].

Place a tape across the back from the bottom of each arm as represented by line C, and mark on the back-seam where the tape crosses at 3. Apply the measure from 1 to 3, and continue to 4 as length of waist, and 5 as length of coat. Apply the measure for the width of back from 2, and continue it to the elbow and wrist. Apply the measures for the scye and sizes above, below the elbow, and at the wrist and hand. Apply the measure from 1 by line A to the length of the lapelle at front. Chalk a dot on the coat at the bottom of the scye, as represented at the top of line E on Plate 25. Measure from 4 to 8 at the top of hip, and from the dot to 8 by line E. From dot to 4 by line D. From dot to 3 by line C. From dot to 2 by line B. From dot to 1. From dot to 1 by line A. From dot by front of scye over the lower part of shoulder to 3 on back-seam. From 1 around the scye to 1, which will serve as a proof of the measures taken from the dot by each side of the scye. Take the sizes of the breast and waist under coat. ☞ *Divide the measure taken from 1 to 1, into halves, fourths, eighths and sixteenths; also into thirds, sixths and twelfths; and establish all points that are not governed by measures, by those proportions as directed.* ☜

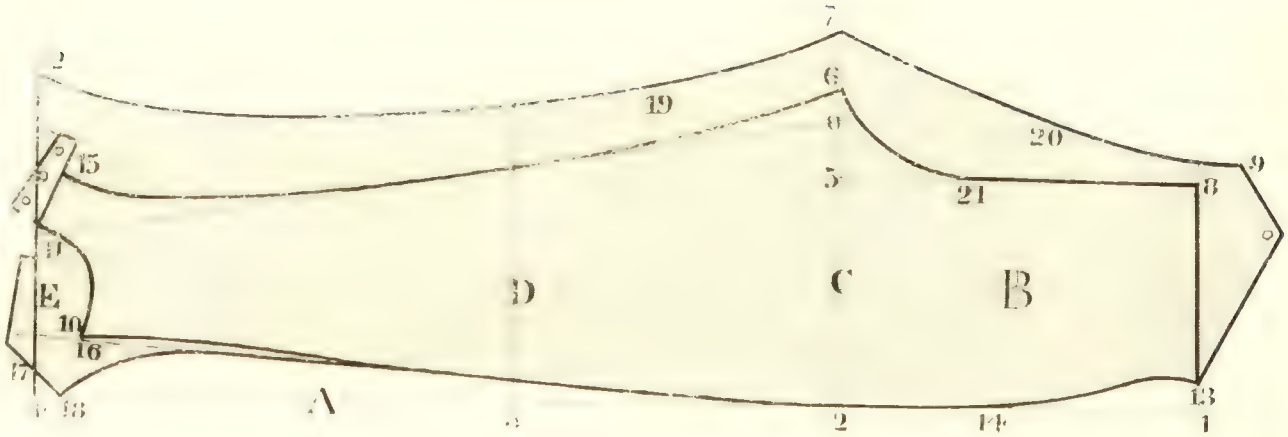
[illegible] Diagram [illegible] See Back Diagram A.

Draw line from 1 to 3. From 1 to 2 is the length of waist. From 2 to 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 12 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 3 to 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 1 to 7 is the distance from 1 to 3 as measured. From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 8 to 9 is the measure taken. From 9 to 11 is $\frac{1}{12}$. Draw lines from 9 to 4 and line B from 8, and form the shoulder-seam, back-scye and side-seam, also the skirt from 5 to 6 as represented. Square with the back-seam, draw line A from 7 to 18. From 7 to the dot at the bottom of the scye will be the measures taken from the dot to 3 and 1 on the back-seam. To establish the dot at the bottom of the scye, the under part of the scye, from 9 to the dot, should be first formed, and then if the distance from 1 to the dot should be longer than the measure, the top point of the side-seam will be cast in until it agrees; but if it should be shorter, the dot will be dropped on line E and the scye notched to it, until the two above measures agree. Then cut the back, and cast it in at the waist until the measure taken from the dot to 1 agrees [illegible] 13. Then apply the measure from 1 to 8 from 13 to [illegible]. Then apply the measure taken from dot to [illegible] length of line E, and form a cross at the junction of the two measures at the star. Then form the side-seam to 14, and the bottom of fore-part from 14 to the star. ☞ *There may be a measure taken and applied from the dot under the arm to a point below 3 on the back-seam opposite the most prominent part of the scapulæ or shoulder-blade, to regulate the round of the side-seam.* ☜ From 9 to 10 (as the width of scye) will be $\frac{1}{3}$ the circumference of the scye as measured, deducting a half inch, when the back is measured to the shoulder-joint, and as much less in width as the back is cut, will be added to the width of scye. Form the front of scye from the dot to 10. Apply the measure taken from the dot to 1 by the back of the scye, from the dot by 10 (as per line C) to 15, and cast a short sweep from 10 at 15. From 10 to 28 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line F from 13 by 28 to 15. Place 1 on the back to 15 where line F crosses the sweep. Apply the measure taken from the dot by front of scye and over the lower point of shoulder to 3 on the back-seam, from dot by 10 on line D to 16, which is the same as point 7; and when it crosses with the measure, form the shoulder-seam and the remainder of the scye. The measure of the scye will be applied, and the lower point of the shoulder will be taken off a quarter or three fourths of an inch less than the measure. ☞ *Should the [illegible] incline forward in the shoulders, the distance from 10 to 28 will [illegible] and if the [illegible] should incline back in the shoulders and [illegible] Then in regular form, the distance from 10 to 28 [illegible] $\frac{1}{8}$. The [illegible] attended to will be sufficient to [illegible] the point of the shoulders in all cases.* ☜ Apply the breast-measure from 7 to 17 on line A. From 17 to 27 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 15 to 26 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Draw line from 26 by 27 to 19, and form neck-gorge. Apply the lapelle-measure from 15 to 20, and the waist-measure from 14 to 20. From 17 to 18 [illegible]. From 10, sweep 18 and 19, and form the breast to 20, and the cut-off from the star to 20, and you are ready to cut.

See Skirt, Diagram C.—Draw a line as from 14 to 20 by 22. Square with this line, draw line from 14 by 21 to 25. From 14 to 21 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Apply the size of waist (deducting the width of back) from 21 to 24. From 24 to 23 is $\frac{1}{8}$, or as fashion may dictate. From 25 to 26 is $\frac{1}{2}$, or as fancy or fashion may dictate. Form the skirt as represented by Diagram C, and you are ready to cut.

See Sleeve, Diagram D.—From 1 to 2 is width of back from 8 to 9. From 1 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. Sweep 2 and 4 by $\frac{1}{2}$. Cast in the sleeve at 6, a third at least, and apply the measures and form the sleeve accordingly.

See Under-side Sleeve.—From 4 to 9 is half the size of scye, allowing seams; this should not vary in any instance. The sleeve-head from 4 to 2 should be an inch greater than half the scye, but no more. The scye should be held on from 9 to the dot, and stretched forward of it until within an inch of lower shoulder-point.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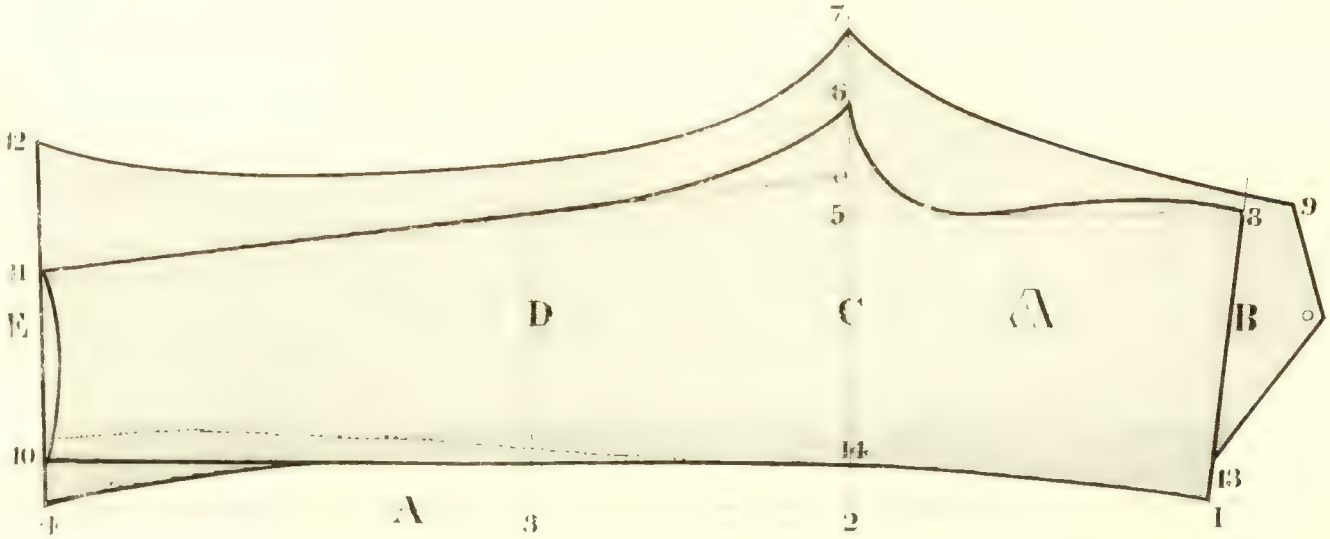
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Plate. 1.26.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 26.

[illegible] PANTALOONS.

For Measurement, see Plate 1—For Drafting, see Diagram A.

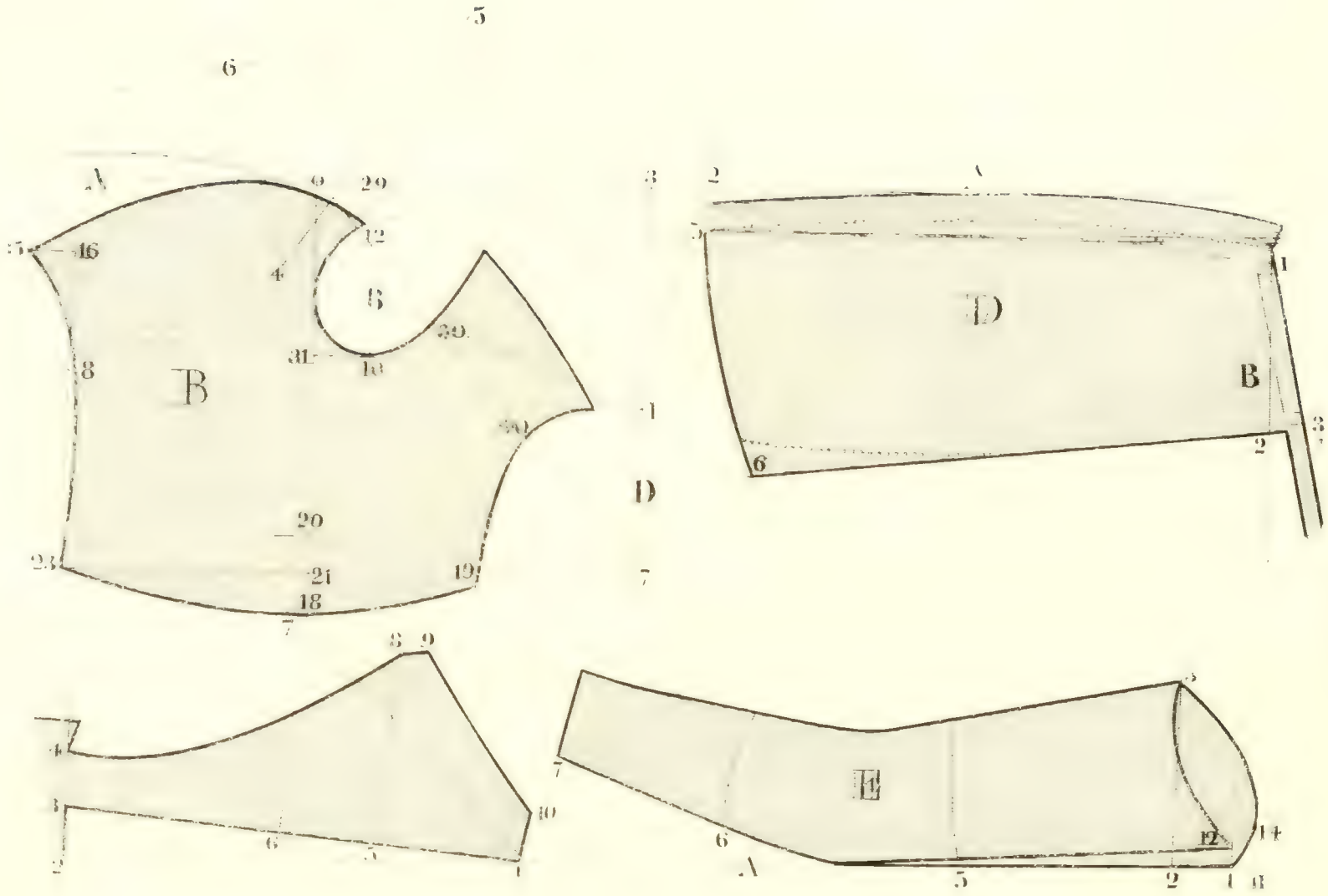
Line A represents the edge of cloth. Apply the end of the measure at 1—extending it to 2 as crease of thigh, 3 as knee, and 4 as length of pantaloons. Square with line A, draw lines C D and E. From 1 to 10 is 2 inches. From 2 to 11 is 2 inches. Draw line from 11 to 10, and from 1 to 11 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of hip-measure. Draw line B square with the line from 1 to 11. From 1 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist-measure, allowing seams. Draw line from 5 to 8. From 14 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of hip-measure. From 10 to 11 is about 6 inches. Point 0 is midway between 5 and 6. Draw line from 0 to 11. Apply the measure of inside-seam, and form the fork and bottom as represented, and you are ready to cut.

Under-side.—Lay the upper-side on the cloth, so that point 13 touches the edge, or line A, and cast the bottom in about 2 inches. Form the outside-seam from the calf to the bottom. Apply the measure at the bottom to establish point 12. From 6 to 7 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Form the inside-seam. Sweep the top from 13 at 0. Apply half the waist-measure from 8 to 1, and from 13 to 9, allowing 1 inch. Form the seat-seam from 7 to 9, and the top from 13 to 9 as represented by diagram, and you are ready to cut.

GAITER-BOTTOMED PANTALOONS.

Line A represents the front edge of cloth, and B the right end. Apply the measure from 1 to 2, 3 and 4, and draw lines C, D and E square with line A. From 2 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of upper hip measure. Square with line C, draw line from 5 to 8. From 8 to 13 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist-measure, allowing seams. Form the outside-seam from 13 to 14 as represented. From 4 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of knee-measure. Draw line from 2 to 10. From 10 to 16 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From 10 to 11 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From 2 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ lower hip-measure. Point 0 is 1 inch from point 6. Draw line from 0 to 11. Form curve from 16 to 11 as represented. From 11 to 15 is 2 inches. Form the inside-seam as represented, and apply the measure from 6 to 15, deducting 1 inch. Form the fork-seam, and you are ready to cut.

Under-side.—Lay the fore-part on the cloth as represented—line A being the edge. Form the under-side from 13 to 14 by the fore-part. Form the outside-seam from calf to 18 as represented. Draw the line from 17 to 18. ☞ The size over the top of the foot will regulate the curve from 17, 18, 16 and 11, which will agree with the measure. From 17 by 12, 15 to 11 is the size taken from the side of the foot around the heel opposite to the place of starting; this establishes point 12. From 6 to 7 is 2 inches. Apply the thigh-measure for size at 19, allowing 1 inch. Form inside-seam from 7 by 19 to 12. Sweep the top from 13 at 0. Apply the half-waist measure from 8 by 13 to 9, allowing 1 inch. Apply the half hip-measure from 21 by 14 to 20, allowing 1 inch, and form the top, and seat-seam from 9 by 20 to 7 as represented, and you are ready to cut.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EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 27

Directions for taking Measures.

1st. Measure the size of breast and waist under body-coat. Then button the coat and take the length of waist, skirt, elbow, sleeve, and the sizes of the arm, wrist and hand. Then measure from 1 at the top of the back angularly across to 7, being about an inch below the scye. Then measure from 1 to 6 on back-seam, and from 6 to 7. Then measure from 1 to 30, out toward the tip of the shoulder, as represented by 30. Then measure from 6 to 30, which is represented by the line on the fore-part from 2 to 30. Then measure from 6 to 4 on forepart, and continue it by 10 and 30 to 2. Then measure from 1 to 1 as directed with Plate 1. Then take the measure from the top of back by front of scye to length of lapelle at 23, and to 8 at the top of the hip, and to the back tack—or point 3, and by 10 and 4 to 6. Then take the size of the scye closely. Divide the measure from 1 to 1 to draft by.

Directions for Drafting.

Draw the line from 1 to 2 and apply the measure for the length of waist. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$. From 5 to 8 is the measure taken. From 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{12}$. From 1, sweep 7 by the measure taken. From 1 to 6 is the measure taken. From 6 to 7 is the measure taken for the same. Draw lines from 1 to 7 and from 6 to 7. Form the back as represented, and it will be ready for the shears.

See Fore-part, Diagram B.

Line A represents the opposite edge of cloth. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 3 to 0 is 2 halves. From 0 to 29 is $\frac{1}{8}$. From 0 to 31 is $\frac{1}{2}$. From 31 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 10 to 12* is $\frac{1}{3}$. Form the under-side of scye from 10 to 12. From 3 to 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Place the backs to the side-seam and shoulder as represented, then apply the measure from 1 by 10 and 4 to 6, and form the top of the side-seam from 12 to the line between 4 and 6. From 1, sweep 30 by the measure taken. From 6, apply the measure by 4 and 10 to 30, and regulate point 2 by it, and form the shoulder-seam and the remainder of scye. From 1 to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$. Draw the lines from 0 to 7 and from 7 to 19. From 7 to 19 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{16}$. From 0 to 30 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$. From 30 to 40 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$. Form the neck-gorge. Apply the balance-measure from 1 by 10 to the back-tack, and form the remainder of the side-seam to 15, and apply the breast-measure from 6 by 4 and 31 to 20. From 20 to 18 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 20 to 21 is $\frac{1}{12}$. From 15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 16 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$. Apply the waist and lapelle measures, and sweep from 15 to 8 by the distance from 8 to 23. From 10, sweep 18 and 19. Form the breast according to taste or fashion—apply the scye-measure and shape the scye a trifle different if found necessary by the measure; the scye should be three-fourths of an inch less than the measure taken, as it makes up larger. Form the fore-part as represented, and you are ready to cut.

See Skirt, Letter D

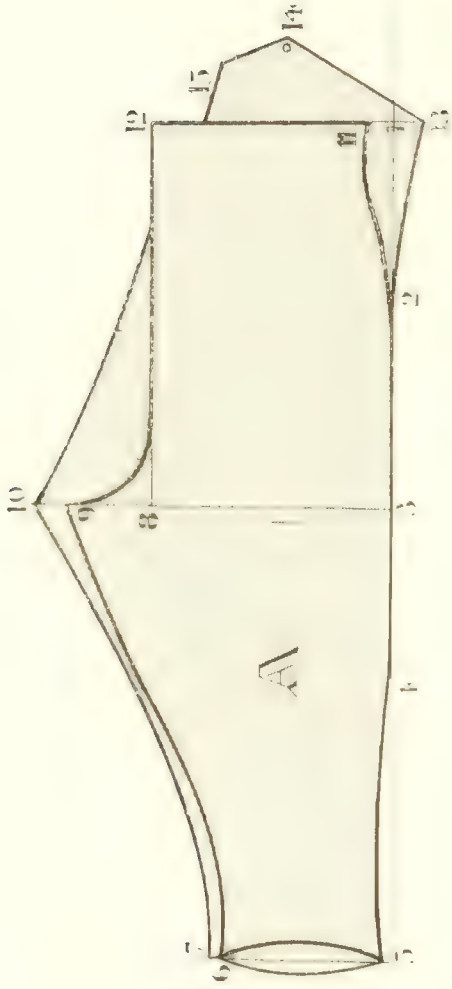
From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the waist-measure. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$. Form the skirt according to fashion.

See Sleeve, Letter E

From 11 to 1 is $\frac{1}{16}$. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From line A to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$. From 11 to 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$. From 1 to 12 is $\frac{1}{16}$. Form sleeve as represented.

* The distance from 10 to 12 across the scye may be governed by the scye-measure, and will usually be $\frac{1}{3}$ the circumference of scye lacking about a half inch, when the back is a usual width.

Plate No. 28.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 28.

See Breeches, Letter A

Apply the measure from 1 to 2, 3, 4 and 5. From 3 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the measure taken over the upper part of hip-bone. Draw line from 8 to 12. From 12 to 11 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the waist-measure. From 3 to 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hip-measure. From 5 to 6 is the size directly below the knee-joint; the line from 5 to 6 will be swept by 7 or 8 inches. Form the fork and the remainder of the fore-part as represented.

Under-side.

Draw a line from 1 to 5. From 1 to 13 is an inch. Form the line from 13 to 2. Sweep 13 and 14 from 8. Apply the waist-measure from 12 to 11 and 13 to 15, allowing 1 inch. From 9 to 10 is 1½ inch. From 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Curve the under-side from 7 to 5 as represented. Gaiters are cut about 2 inches below the knee-pan, and bound with a welt as represented by B, which is fastened around with buttons or a buckle. The present fashion requires that they be left open about 5 inches from 5 upwards, and closed with 4 buttons. Form the under-side as represented, and the welt B according to the size of the smallest part of the leg between the calf and knee, and about an inch wide, and the round from 5 to 6 will be held on nearly an inch in sewing on the strap, while the hollow line on the under-side from 5 to 7 will be stretched in sewing on the strap. The tops will be formed as represented, and you will be ready to cut.

DRAWERS.

Apply the measure from 1 to 4. From 2 to 12 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of hip-measure. From 1 to 9 is an inch. From 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist-measure. Sweep 9 and 11 from 12, and form the tops as represented. Apply the measures of thigh, calf and ankle as represented, and you are ready to cut.

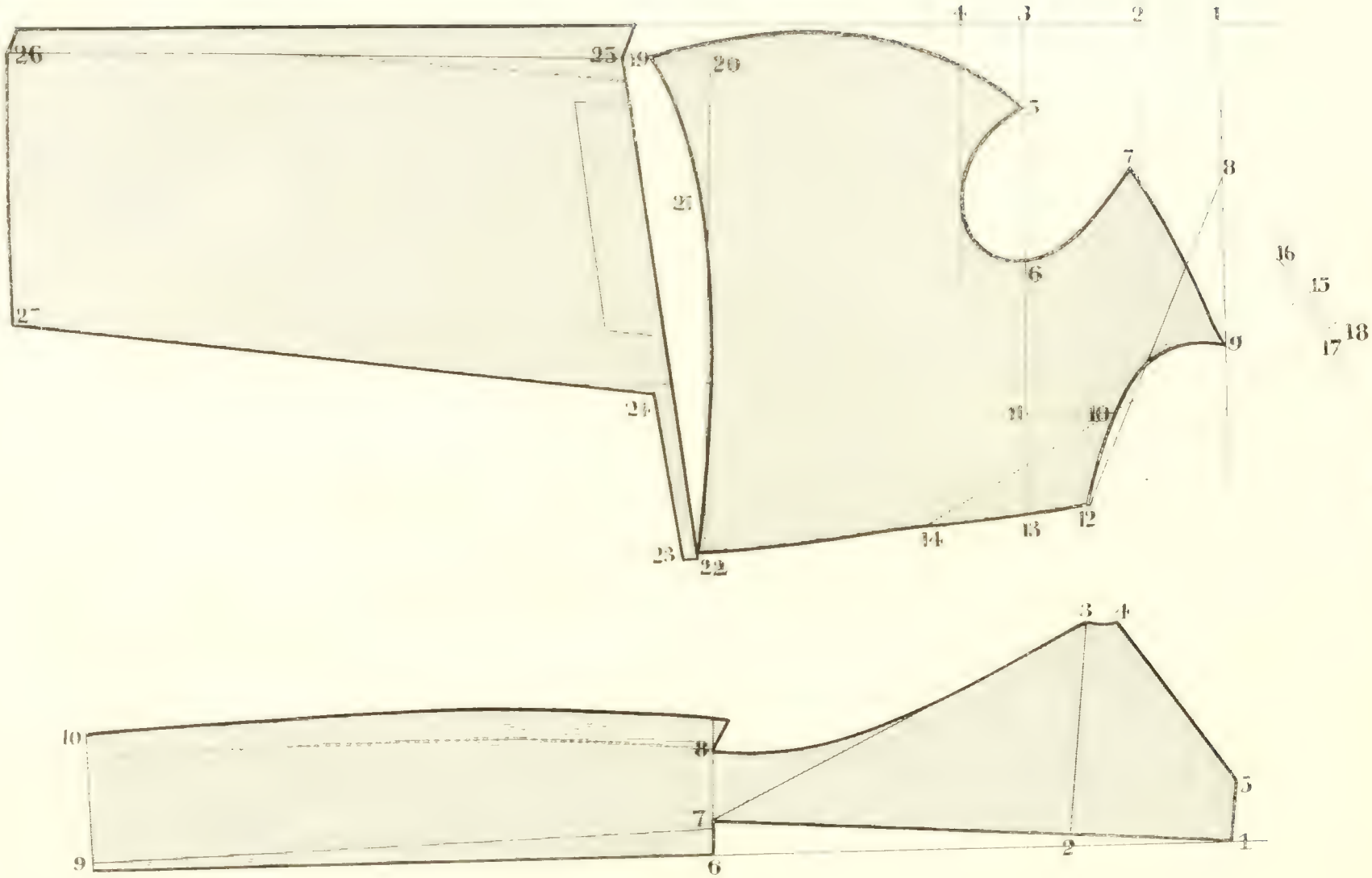

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Plate 1, 29

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 29.

Directions for Measuring.

Take the measure around the breast and waist under the body-coat. Button the coat, and take measures for the length of waist and skirt. Then measure the length to elbow and hand from the centre of back, and take the sizes above the elbow, below, and at the wrist and hand. ☞ *If the cutter wishes to take proof-measures, he is referred to Plates 1 and 3. Divide the breast-measure for drafting this Coat.* ☜

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAFTING DRESS COAT.

See the Back.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$.
From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
From 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

The usual distance from 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$—form the back like the diagram.

See Fore-part.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{32}$.
" 2 to 7 is $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.
From 6 to 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$.
" 1 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{32}$.
" 6 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 11 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 13 to 12 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{32}$.
From edge of cloth to 19 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 19 to 20 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 20 to 21 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
Form line from 19 by 21 to 22.
Apply the waist-measure, and form the fore-part.

Draw spring line from 8 to 19.

From 19 to 25 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
From 26 to 27 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.
From 23 to 24 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

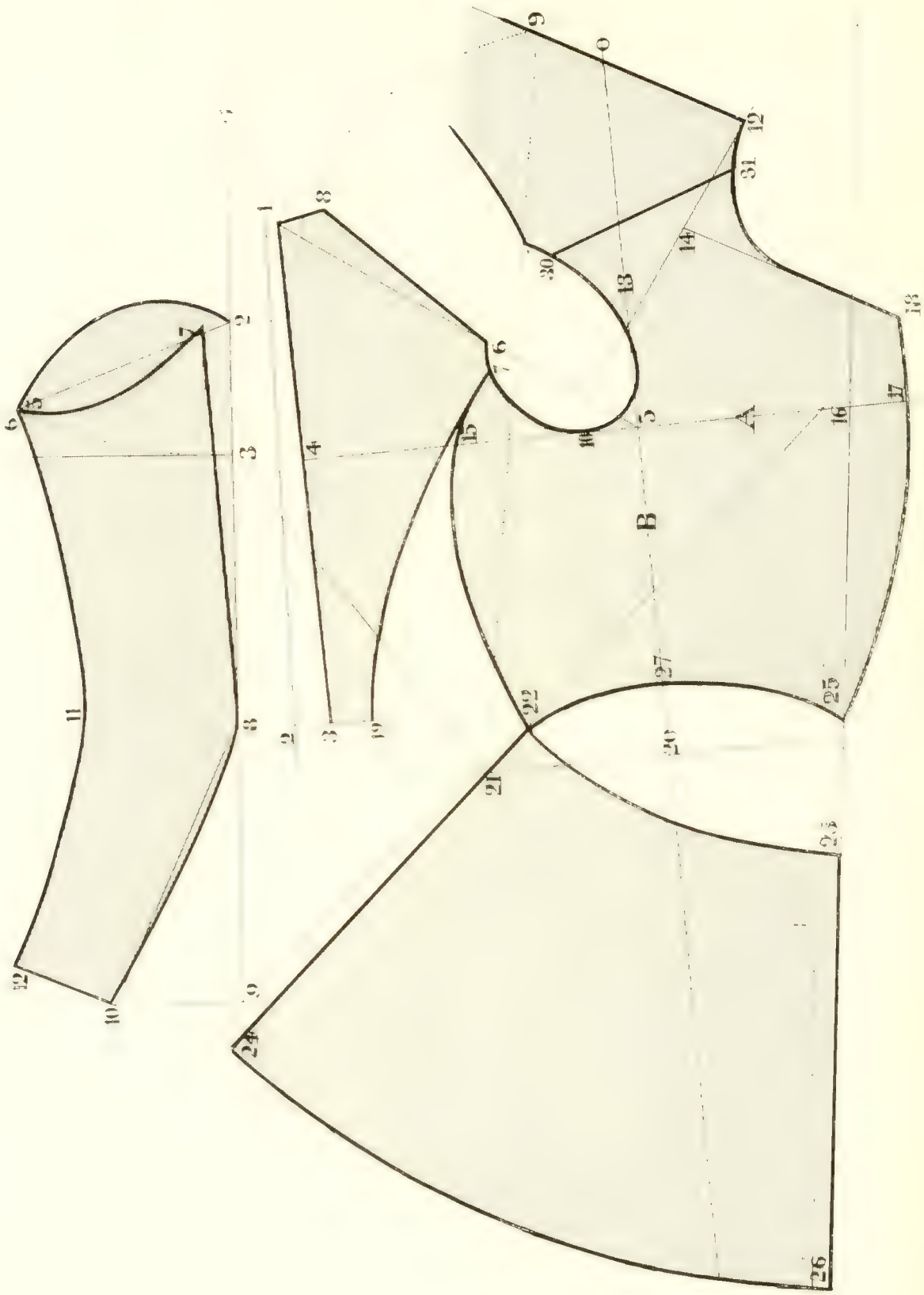
Form the skirt as represented.

☞ *For Drafting Sleeve, See Plate No. 20.* ☜

Collar.

For drafting a collar to fit the gorge, or for altering the gorge to conform with the shape of the collar—you draw the crease-row as represented from 14, 9 to 15. Square with crease-row, draw line from 16 to 17. From 17 to 18 is $\frac{1}{32}$. Then make the distances from 15 to 16, and from 15 to 18, the distance which fashion may require, and fit the collar and gorge front of the curve at the line between 8 12. The collar will be shaped from 12 to 16 as neck-gorge and dotted line, and from 18 to 12 according to fashion.

Plate . N° 30.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 30.

WILSON'S FROCK-COAT.

See the Back Diagram, Plate 12.

The Back is drafted the same as for Dress Coat. The back-seam may be sprung out at top of back as represented by dotted lines at 1 and 8.

See Fore-part.

After the back is drafted, the fore-part may be drafted in connection with it, with the side-seam toward the cutter, or separately, with the side-seam from you. Then draw line B, from 0 to 20. Apply table A, lower shoulder-measure, from 1 to 11—the same number as is taken from 2 to 2 in measurement,—*see Plate* 1. Then square up from 11 to 12 by line from 1 to 5. Then apply the upper shoulder-measure, table D, from 1 to 10. Point 10 may vary sometimes near to 5 or 15, according to the length of upper shoulder-measure. It is not intended that it should at all times be in line with 11 and 12. From 11 to 14, table B, lower shoulder-measure. Then lay on the back at 12, letting the point at 4 on the back touch the sweep at 9. Then apply the measure taken from 1 to 3 around the shoulder to regulate the side-seam at 15—making the distance from 12 to 4 by 10 and 15 about ¼ of an inch less than the measure taken from 1 to 3 in measurement round the back—*see Plate* 1. From 4 to 16, breast-measure. From 16 to 17, about 3 inches for fulness; about half this fulness will be used for a double-breasted frock-coat. Raise or lower the point at 18 according to fashion. Then form the neck and scye as represented. The scye may be extended toward 5, dropping it a little below the line at 10, and in front of line B, in order to give an easy loose scye. Form the waist by the waist-measure. Sweep from 3 to 21 at 7. Then lay the square on at line B, and move it down until ¼ of the waist-measure touches the sweep at 21. Square out from 20. Then take the waist-measure—suppose it to be 15 inches, and place the chalk in one hand and the thumb of the other on line B toward 29, and sweep from 21 to 27 as shown by the dotted line. Then take the width of the back from 21 to 22, and sweep from 7 to 22 by 13 inches, or it may be formed according to taste. Drop the side-seam at 7 and 22, about a half inch. The waist-measure as applied from 21 to 27, by the sweep, as above described, will vary the distance necessary to hollow the waist at 27, preferable to any other plan in practice, and is recommended as the mode for drafting the Dress Coat. The length of lapelle at front may be obtained by sweeping from 21 to 24 at 0, taking off between 24 and 25 about ¾ of an inch. To form the skirt, sweep from 22 to 23 at 16. From 16 to 28 is 1 inch. Draw the line from 28 to 25, and lay the fore-part on the line drawn at the edge of the cloth, so that the line drawn from 28 to 25 will cover the line drawn on the edge of the cloth. Sweep from 22 to 23 at 16, and from 24 to 26 at 16. Take the spring from 16 by 21 to 24.

SURTOUT COAT.

Add on a half inch at 22 and a half inch at 31, and carry the scye forward at 5 within ¼ of an inch, and add the length required and the increase of size of sleeve, also an inch in size around

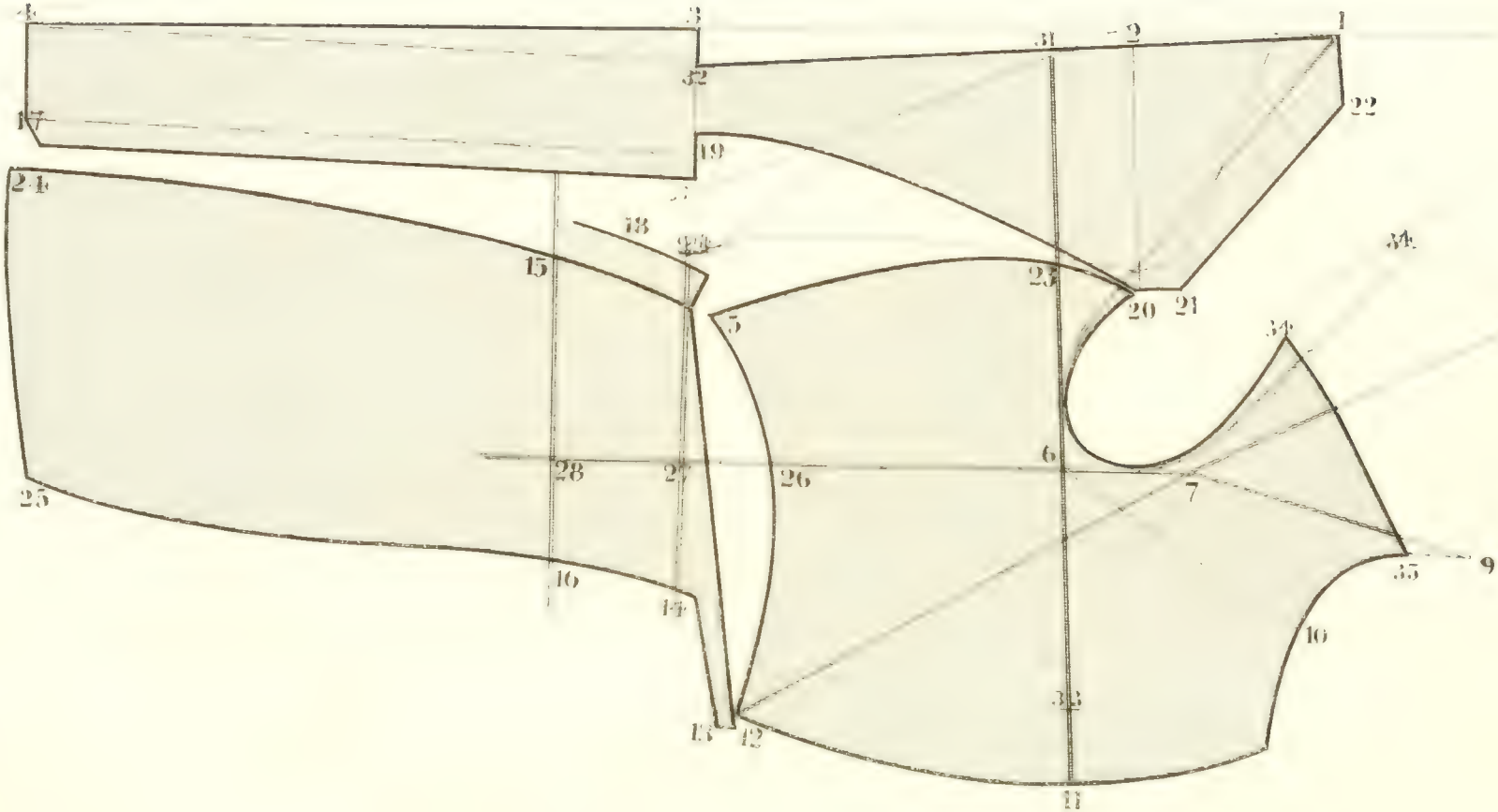

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Fig. 31.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 31.

Measurement.

Firstly, make three straps sufficiently long to extend around the body under the arms, at the waist, and around the hips; also a strap to pass through slides on the body-straps, as at 28, 27 and 6—extending about 6 inches above as at 7. This strap will be perpendicular, or in range with the body when placed for measuring, and the three body-straps will pass round the body at right angles with the perpendicular one, and when fastened in front with hooks or buckles, you will measure from 1 at top of back to 3 on the back-seam where the first strap crosses it, and continue it to the waist where the second crosses, and to the third strap, which passes around the most prominent part of the hips, and continue it to the length of skirt. Then measure from 2 at the centre of the back between the shoulders, to the elbow, and continue to length of sleeve at wrist, and measure the sizes around the arm above, below the elbow, and at the wrist and hand. Then measure the breast, waist and hips, or if the body-straps are inched, you will notice the several sizes. You will then measure from the top of the back at 1, out to the tip of the shoulder as represented by the curve above 7. Then apply the measures from 1 to 6, from 6 to 10, 9 and 8. Then measure from 8 by 7 to 12, from 6 to 26, and from 6 to the back-tack, and below the tack to the strap that passes over the hips. In drafting the coat, you will form a back as directed with the 2d or 12th Plates, and apply it to the fore-part as represented, and draw the line across at the bottom of the seye as represented, and apply the various measures, as they were taken for establishing all the necessary points about the shoulder, and then change the position of the back, so that it will agree with the measure pitching the coat in at the waist. For the spring of skirt,—half the difference that the hips are greater than the waist, will be the distance that the back of fore-part skirt will be dropped below point 5.

The coat will be formed according to fashion, and as every point is established by a separate measure, great care will be taken that all the measures are taken with equal tightness.

Sleeve.

The Sleeve will be drafted as directed in Plates 2 or 12.

Plate 12 bis.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 32.

Flannel or Silk Shirts.

The breast-measure will be divided in the usual manner, and you will proceed to draft by the following directions.

From 1 to 2, breast-measure.

From 2 to 3 is one-6th.

" 3 to 4 is one-12th.

" 4 to 5 is one-12th.

" 4 to 6 is one-half.

" 3 to 7 is one-half.

" 5 to 8 is one-half.

" 5 to 9 is one-4th.

" 4 to 10 is one-4th.

" 9 to 8 is one-4th.

" 8 to 13 is one-16th.

From 9 to 12, and from 10 to 11, a gusset, put in to ease garment around the neck, from 13 to 14 an opening left.

Sleeve.

From 1 to 2 is one-half.

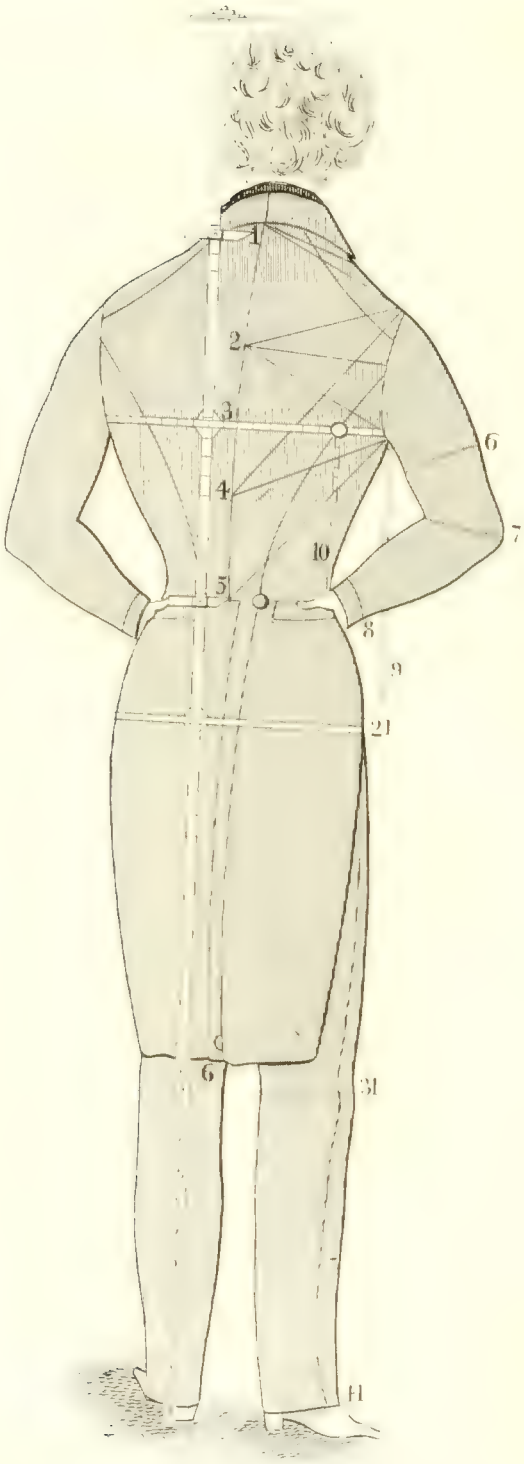
" 2 to 2 is one-32nd.

" 3 to 4 is one-8th.

" 4 to 5 is one-32nd.

From 5 to 8 the cloth is left without a seam. Form the upper part of the sleeve as represented by 6—the under as represented by 7.

Plate . No 33.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 33.

Application of the Standard.

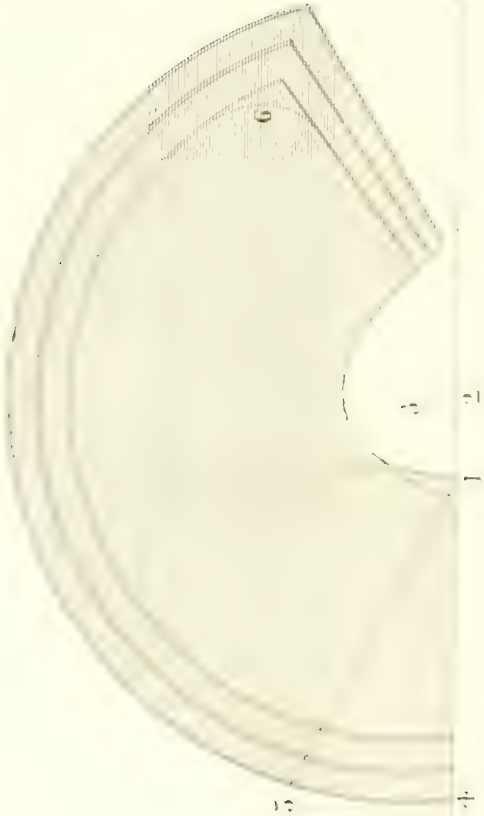
This Plate represents the Standard and its application; the slide of which passing across the back and under the arm, shows the level of the scye, or a square line from the bottom of each arm across the back-seam as at 3. The height of the individual gives the length of waist as follows:—(This is not to be relied on entirely, for the variety of position proves that there should be difference in lengths of waist and coat for the same height; yet this, as a general guide, may be considered best, in the absence of taste, experience and judgment.) Whatever number of inches he is in height, the same number of sub-divisions on the Standard—according to the proportion of height required to conform with fashion—will be the length of waist. The correct proportion being established for an erect form—supposing it to be $\frac{1}{7}$ of the whole height—a stooping form will require from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch longer waist, while a position inclining backward will require the waist as much shorter than a regular form.

This Plate represents the manner of taking measure for a coat with a narrow inch measure.

Commence at the socket-bone, 1, or as high as the coat is required at the neck, and extend down the back-seam to point 3 on the body-strap, parallel with the bottom of the arms, and whatever distance it may be, $\frac{3}{4}$ of it will be the distance from 1 to a point on the back-seam, opposite the bottom of the back-scye. Then continue the measure to 5 at the waist and to the strap across the hips, and to 6 at the bottom of skirt. Then measure the pitch at the neck by the slide as represented, also the pitch at the waist in the same manner. Then take tape 10, which is attached to a slide on the body-strap, and slide it out to the arm, and apply the measure to 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the back-seam. Then take tape 9, which is attached to a slide on the body-strap at front of scye, and apply it to the socket-bone 1,—to the back-seam 2,—both over and under the shoulder,—to 3 and 4 on back-seam over the shoulder, and to 3, 5 and 4, also to the hip-strap under the arm.

The above plan of measurement is intended to establish the variable points by measures for each. These measures may be applied as proofs for the regulation of fore-parts to conform with backs cut by any rule, and it will only be necessary to place the backs in a closing position at the side and shoulder seams; and after having marked the distance from 3 on back-seam to front of scye, and from 1 back and under the scye to the same point, then form the lower part of scye, and change the back at the shoulder-seam until it agrees with the measures, and then mark the shoulder-seam and the remainder of scye and neck-gorge. Then apply the balance-measures, and form the lower part of side-seam by them. The greatest difficulty attendant upon drafting by actual measurement, grows out of neglect or misjudgment in taking and applying measures; hence the utmost care should be observed that all the measures are taken equally tight and applied with the greatest care.

Plate. No. 34.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 34.

See the Diagram of Three Capes.

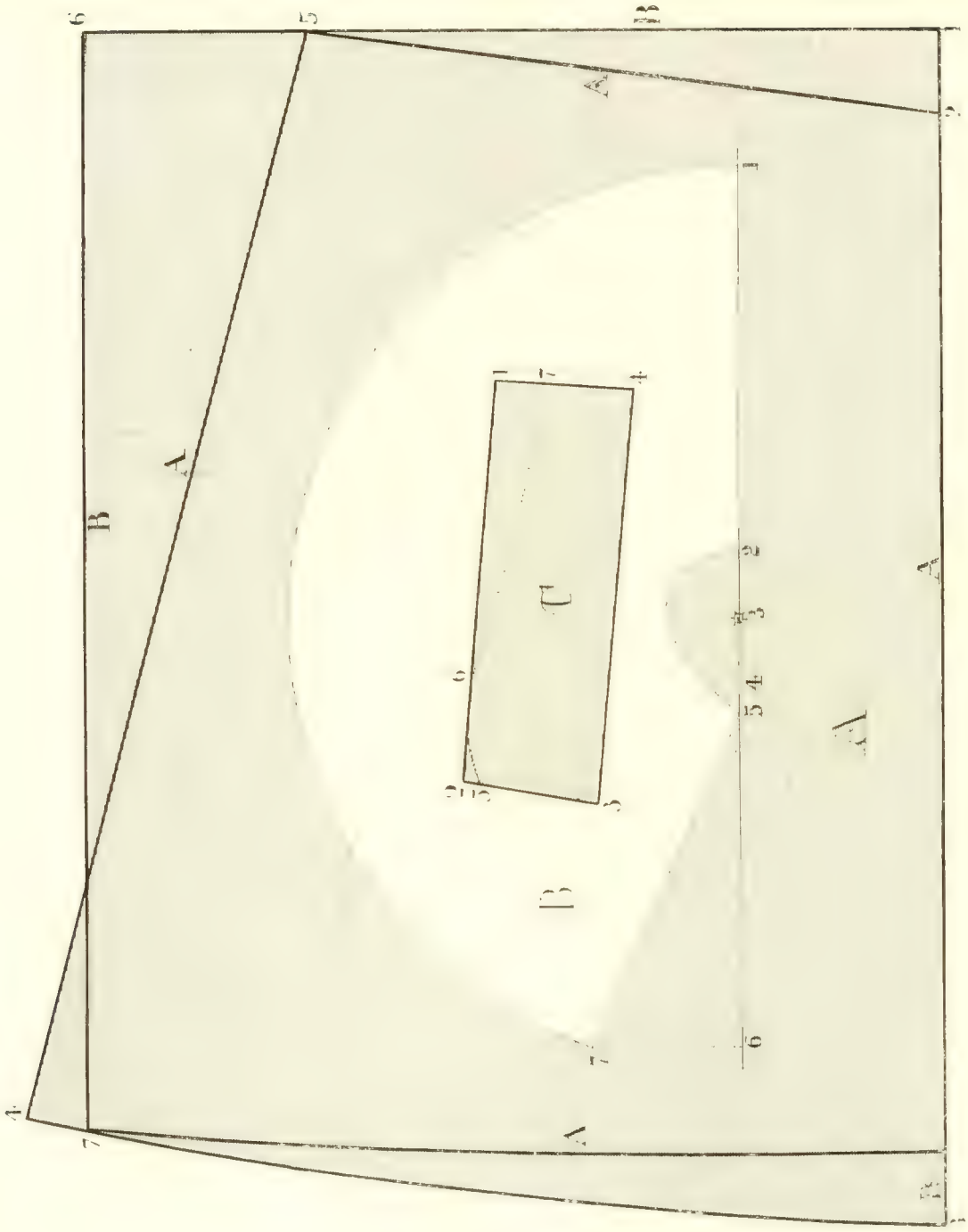
Divide the Breast-measure into thirds and fourths, and with those divisions proceed to establish the distances as follows :—

From 7 to 5 is $\frac{2}{3}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

From 7 to 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{12}$.

Place the fore-part to the shoulder-seam of the back as represented. From 7 to 1 is $\frac{1}{24}$. Form the gorge from 1 by 8 to 10 with the gorge of fore-part. From 3, sweep 4 and 11. From 9 to 10 is about 1 inch. Form the front lower corner of cape as dotted line at 6 when fashion requires it.

Plate No. 35.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 35.

Directions for Drafting Square Cloak.

Draw line A as edge of cloth from 1 to 3. From 1 to 5 is about 18 inches. From 1 to 2 is about 4 inches. Draw line A from 2 to 5. Draw line A at the bottom of the cloak parallel with the line from 2 to 5, making the line from 4 to 5 about 5 inches longer than the front of the cloak. The back-pieces will be cut as shown by lines B, being nearly square at top and bottom, and the line from 4 to 5 on the fore-part is to be sewn on to line from 7 to 8, which, fitting over the shoulders, requires to be an inch longer than the centre of back.

Directions for Drafting Cape, Letter B.

Draw line from 1 to 6 as double or edge of cloth. From 1 to 2 is the length of cape behind From 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{6}$. From 3, sweep 2 and 4, also 1 and 7. From 6 to 7 is about 6 inches for common sized person and cloak. Draw line from 5 to 7. From 4 to 5 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Form the gorge to 5 from the circle.

See Collar, Letter C

From 1 to 2 is from 10 to 12 inches. From 1 to 4 is about 5 inches. From 1 to 7, about 2 inches. The collar is then formed an oblong square as represented. From 2 to 5, about an inch. From 2 to 6, about 3 inches. Dot the crease-row, and you are ready to cut.

Plate No. 36.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 36.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAFTING GAITERS.

See Diagram, Letters A and G.

In measuring, you will first measure from [illegible] to 13 for the length. Then measure around the top from 1 to 3, which is just below the knee, then around the calf from 4 to 5, around the ankle 7 and 12, around the instep from 6 to 9, or 7 to 4. From the instep at 7 to 6 at the boot-sole, across over the boot from sole to sole, or from 5 to 8, then measure from 5 around the heel to 5, then measure around the heel. In measuring the lengths, dot on the leg and ankle at the places measured over.

In forming the gaiter, you will proceed as follows—See Diagram G.—Draw line from 1 to 13 or as much more as it is to be to fit the cloth, which is preferable. Then draw the line from 1 to 4 on the top. The [illegible] which represents [illegible] inches from 1, near which half of the gaiter will be formed. Next mark the length, which is 16 inches, on the [illegible] from 2 to 9. The apply the measures taken around the [illegible] on the line from 2 to 9 indicated by figures 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8.—[illegible] to 12, which is the back or hind-part. Then [illegible] to receive the tongue, as from 9 to 10, which will be from 4 to 5 inches long, according to measure,—shaping out a piece at 10 to conform to fancy, and a corresponding shape will be formed at the top of the tongue as between 8 and 9 on diagram F, or 5 and 6 on diagram G. The piece taken out is usually half an inch wide at 10—running to nothing at 9. You will then cut the gaiter, and the opening from 2 to 8 will be sufficiently large to allow a lap of near 2 inches, which will be closed with a row of buttons and holes.

Directions for Drafting Round Front Tongue—See Letter F.

Draw lines from 1 to 2 and from 4 to 5. From 2 to 3 is ¼ the instep-measure. Cast a circle from 3 by pivot 2, and quarter circles from 4 to 8 and from 5 to 9. Form it from 4 to 7, and 5 to 6 as represented, and you are ready to cut.

Directions for Drafting a Square Tongue for Gaiter.

Form a square as from 1 to 4, 1 to [illegible] diagram F, be [illegible] on each line. Then quarter this square as represented, and draw the line from 9 to 14, and [illegible] from [illegible] and from 5 to 14. The [illegible] added to one side as from 12 to 15 and 13 to 14.

Diagram D represents [illegible] of the [illegible] of shoe or boot from the heel forward. Diagram B represents a gaiter extending [illegible] from the [illegible] A.

After all that may be written on the subject of cutting Gaiters, there is required a full judgment to fit every part of the leg, foot and instep, and it may be necessary at times to take measures [illegible] the present directions are sufficient to enable the cutter to form a good pair of gaiters.

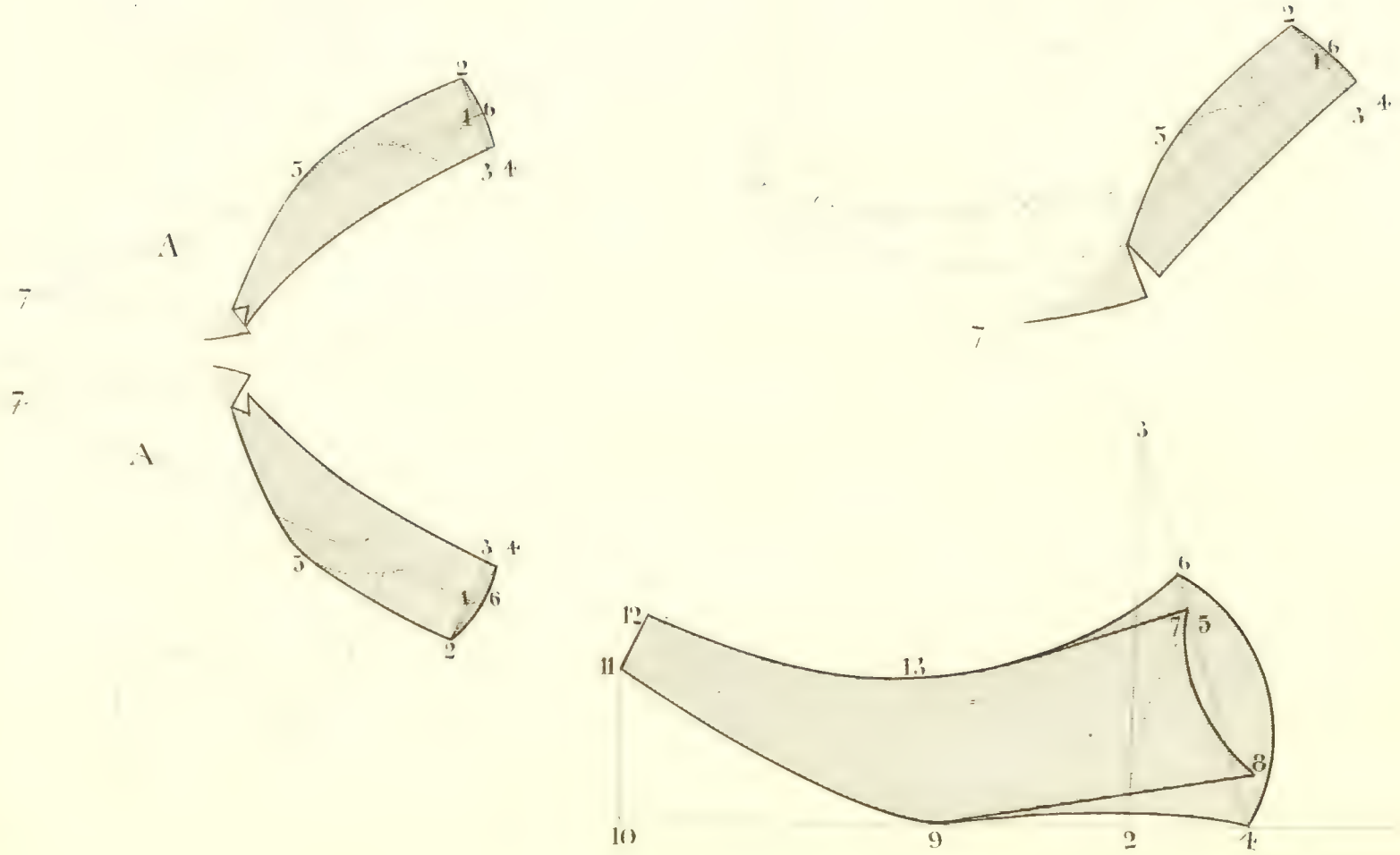


Plate XXXIII.

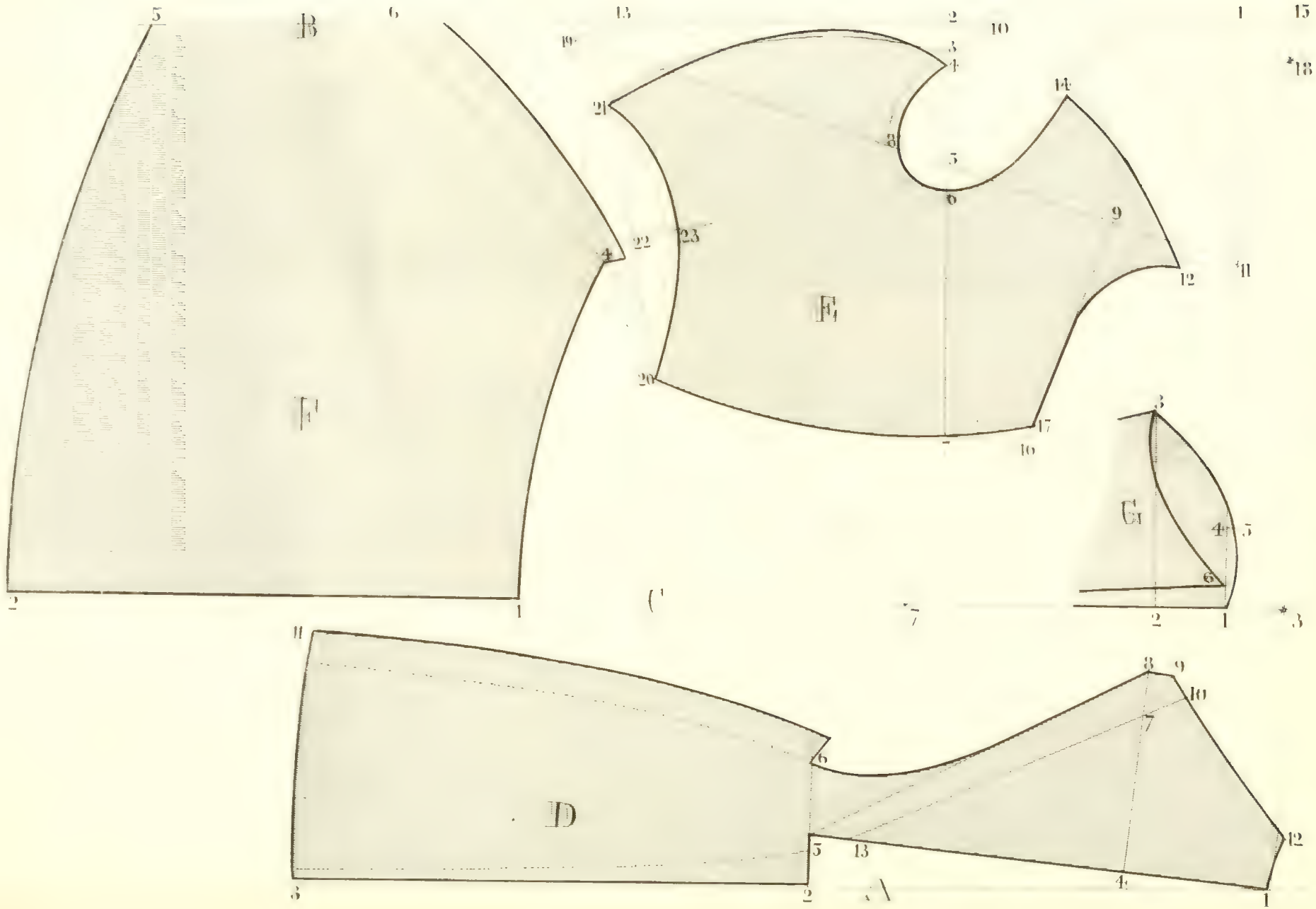
EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 37.

See the Upper Fore-part and Collar.

Draw the line from 1 to 10. From 1 to 2, table A. Sweep from 2 to 5 at 1. From 2 to 3, table A. From 1 to 4 is the width of back. Draw line from 4 to 3. Sweep 4 and 6 from a point on the sweep from 2 to 5 equally distant from 4 to 6. From 10 to 11, about 5 inches. From 11 to 12, and from 9 to 13, are the sizes measured. From 4 to 8 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From 8 to 5 is half the size of scye. Form the sleeve as represented.

See the Upper Fore-part and Collar.

In forming a collar to break the breast where the cutter desires, it will be necessary to draw the crease-row by the upper shoulder-point to such point on the lapelle as he wishes the breast to break. Then square with the line from 1 to 7, draw line from 2 to 3. From 1 to 2 will be the distance regulated by the prevailing fashion, or taste. From 1 to 3 will be governed by fashion. From 5 to the front of breast will fit the gorge, and it will be formed to range from 5 to 2. From 1 to 6 is about a half inch, to be regulated also by fashion, and the amount of spring required. All the diagrams of gorges and collars are governed in the same way,—for further illustration, see diagrams.



Pl. 35.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 38.

FROCK COAT.

In measuring, take the length of waist and skirt, then from the centre of the back to the elbow and hand, then the sizes above, below the elbow, and at the wrist and hand. Then take the measures of breast and waist. Then take the length of lapelle, and if proof-measures are deemed requisite, the cutter is referred to Plate 1 for the balance and other measures. ☞ This coat is drafted by divisions of the breast-measure.

See Back, Diagram D.

Draw line A at the edge of cloth. Apply the waist and skirt measures from 1 to 2 and 3.

From 2 to 5 is $\frac{1}{9}$.
" 3 to 6 is $\frac{1}{9}$.
" 3 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.

From 1 to 12 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 4 to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 4 to 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$

Draw line from 13 by 7 to 10, and from 8 to 5 and 9 to 12, and form the back as represented.

See Fore-part, Diagram E.

Draw line B, and apply the line from 13 to 10 on the back to the line as represented. While in this position, mark the side-seam by the back from 3 to 31

From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 4 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 6 to 5 is $\frac{1}{12}$.

From 5 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 5 to 11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ less $\frac{1}{64}$.
" 11 to 9 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Draw line from 9 to 10 square with the line drawn from 9 by 5 to 11.

From 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$.
" 6 to 17 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$.

From 2 to 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 15 to 18 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sweep from 19 to 20, and apply waist-measure from 19 to 20, then draw line from 21 to 20.

From 21 to 22 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

From 22 to 23 is $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$.

Place the back to the line drawn from 11 to 15, and form the shoulder, scye, neck-gorge, and the remainder of fore-part as represented.

See Skirt, Diagram F.

Draw line C as front of skirt, and to extend to * 3. From 1 to 2 is the length of the skirt taken from the application of the back. From 1 by line C to * 3 is double the distance on fore-part from 21 to 20. Sweep from 1 to 4 and from 2 to 5 at pivot * 3. From 1 to 7 * is the distance from 20 to 21. From 1 to 4 is the size of waist, deducting the back, and adding the lapelle if double-breasted. Form the remainder of skirt as represented.

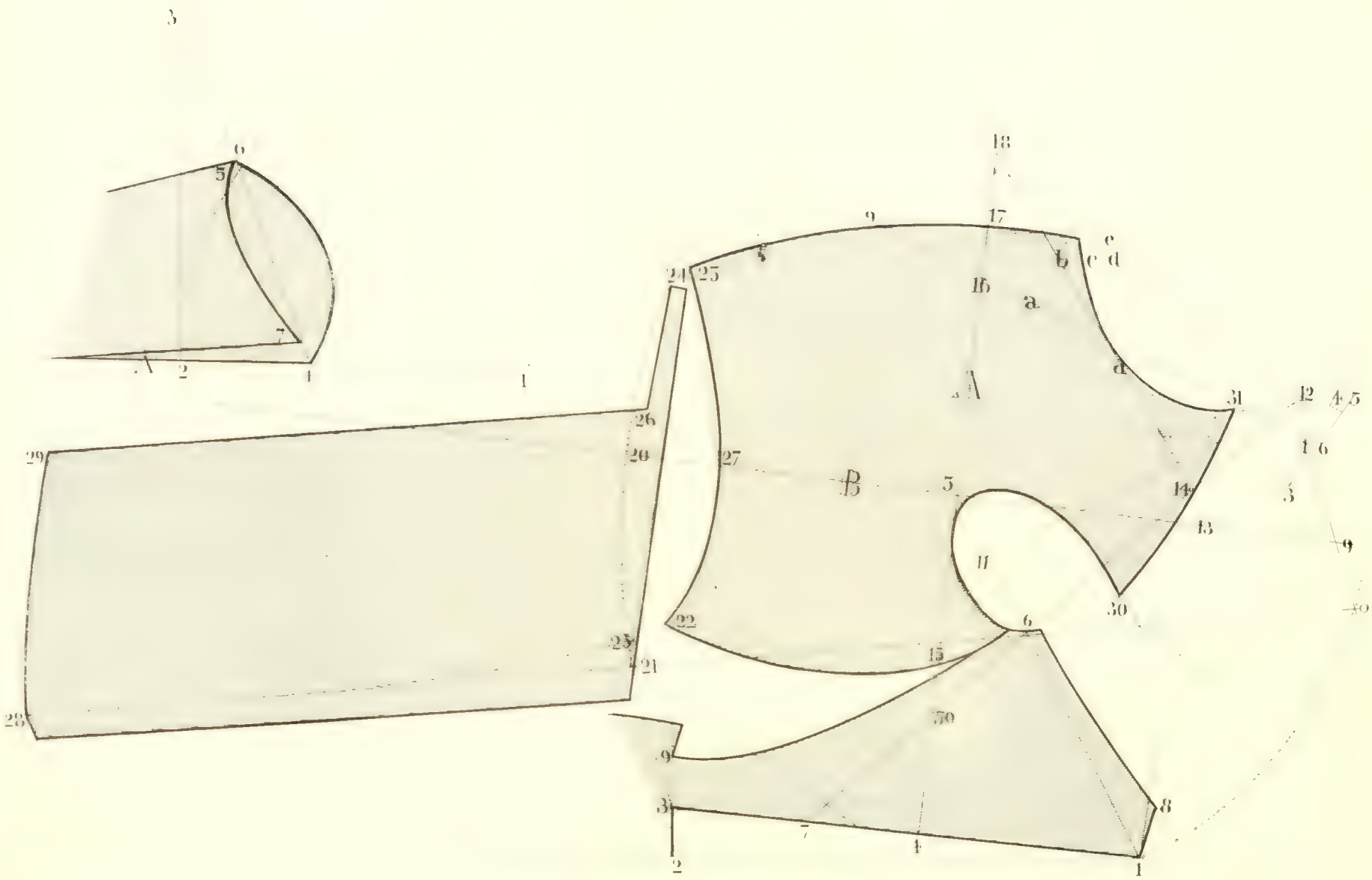
See Sleeve, Diagram G.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.

From 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{24}$.

Form the sleeve-head as represented, and [illegible] 6 is half the size of scye, adding seams

Plate No. 39.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EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 39.

TWO-THIRDS RULE.

☞ In measuring, commence by placing the short arm of the Square under one arm of the man, and the flat of your hand under the other arm, and let the long arm extend across the back and rest on the top of your hand; then make a dot at 3.—see Plate 1: then take the distance in inches from 1 to 3; then take the size of breast and waist under coat and the lengths of coat and sleeve also the size of sleeve.

Directions for Drafting.

Draw line on cloth as from 1 to 2 on diagram. Apply the length of waist from 1 to 2—continuing the measure to the length of the skirt. From 2 to 3 is about 2 inches. Draw lines from 1 to 3 and 1 to 8. From 1 to 4 is the measure from the socket-bone to a point on the back-seam opposite the bottom of scye, as measured. Square with back-seam, draw line A from 4 to 18. From 4 to 5 is ¼. Square with line A, draw line B, and the line from 1 to 5. From 1 to 11 is [illegible]. Square with line from 1 to 5, draw line from 11 to 12. From 11 to 12 is [illegible]. From 1 to 7 is [illegible]. Draw line from 7 to 12, and where this line crosses the one from 1 to 5, will be the centre of back-scye, as at 6. From 50 to 13 is [illegible]. From 5 to 18 is ¼. Draw line from 13 to 14. The back-scye will be about an inch wide. From 1 to 8 is about 21 inches. Form shoulder-seam. From 3 to 9 is about 2 inches. Sweep the side-seam of back to suit in length. Sweep from 1 to [illegible] at 5. From 6, sweep 8 and 21. From line 9 to 21 on sweep is ¼ the waist-measure. Form the back-dart and cut the back. Place 4 on the back at 9 on the sweep from 1 to 9, letting point 4 on the back touch point 12. Form the shoulder-seam of forepart by the back, and the neck gorge from 51 to the line from 13 to 18—making the breast high or low at front according to fashion or taste. Place the neck from 48 about half an inch from 13 line B to 5, and by line A to the back-scye, as represented. Place point 3 on the back at 21, and sweep from 21 to 27 be sure the waist-measure, on line C (allow [illegible]). Sweep the side-seam by the length of 4. Apply the breast and waist measures to point back point 22, or sweep from 1 to 24 at 9—[illegible] one inch above the sweep. Draw line from 27 to 25. Apply the breast-measure from 4 on back to 16 on forepart, but allow about 3 inches 17 for fulness of breast. Form the breast from 25 by 17 to the top. Draw line from 25 by 21 to 28 for swing. From 24 to 28 is from 4 to 9 inches, according to fashion. From 28 to 29 will be governed by fashion. Form the skirt as represented.

See Sleeves.

From 1 to 2 is ¼. From 2 to 3 is ¼. From 1 to 4 is the width of back. Draw line from 4 to 3. Sweep from 2 to 5 at 4, and where the sweep crosses the line from 4 to 3, will be the top of fore-arm seam. Sweep 4 to 5 from the line between 2 and 3—allow about ¼ inch from 2 to 6. Form the under-side sleeve as represented from 5 to 7. From 6 to 7 is half the scye.

See Collars.

Draw line *a*, for break of collar and breast from 2 by 31 to 1. Square with line *a* and lay line from 3 to 4. From 4 to 3 will be from 1 to 3 inches, according to the prevailing fashion. From 4 to 6 will be nearly a half inch. Draw line from 5 by 6 to 5. The width from 6 to 5 will be regulated by fashion. Form the sewing-on part of the collar from 3 to the lower part of the curve of neck-gorge, as represented by dotted line and from said curve at *d*, the collar will be shaped like the gorge, as shown by the two points represented by 5 [illegible]. The edge of the collar will be formed according to fashion, as also the ends,—whether squared or nicked at front. *The plan for forming a collar will enable the cutter to break the breast always in the right place, and as almost every gorge requires a differently shaped collar to fit it, it is always well to cut the collar-pattern before cutting the fore-part, in order to alter the collar or the gorge to break the breast wherever you want to.*

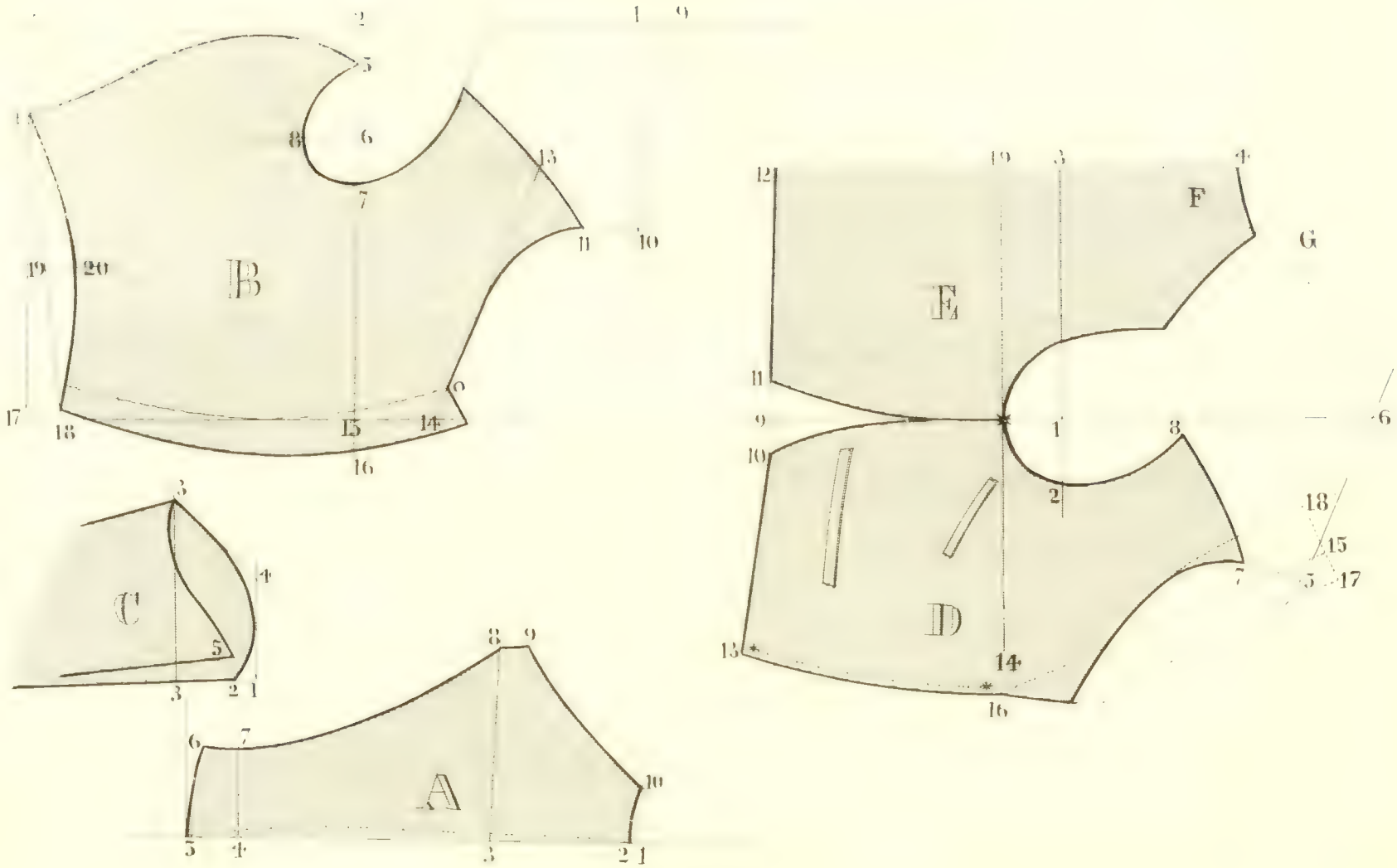


Plate 1.°, 4.°

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 40.

See Back, Diagram A

Draw line from 1 to 5, and apply the length to 4 as the most hollow part of waist, and to 5 as length of back. ☞ This garment is drafted by proportions of the breast-measure. ☜

From 1 to 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{32}$.
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

From 3 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 2 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

See Fore-part, Diagram B

From 2 to 5 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{6}$
" 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 6 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

From 2 to 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 1 to 9 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 1 to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 11 to 13 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 15 to 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Place the back-seam to the line drawn from 9 to 10, and form the seye, shoulder-seam, neck-gorge and side-seam as represented. Sweep 4 and 18 from pivot 10, and apply the waist-measure to 18, and draw line from 4 to 18.

From 19 to 20 is $\frac{1}{16}$.

From 7 to 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$.

Form the remainder of fore-part as represented. A line may be drawn from 3 to 17, and point 18 will be $\frac{1}{16}$ from 17, but many prefer the balancing sweep.

See Sleeve-head, Diagram C.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 3 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

From 2 to 5 is $\frac{1}{16}$.

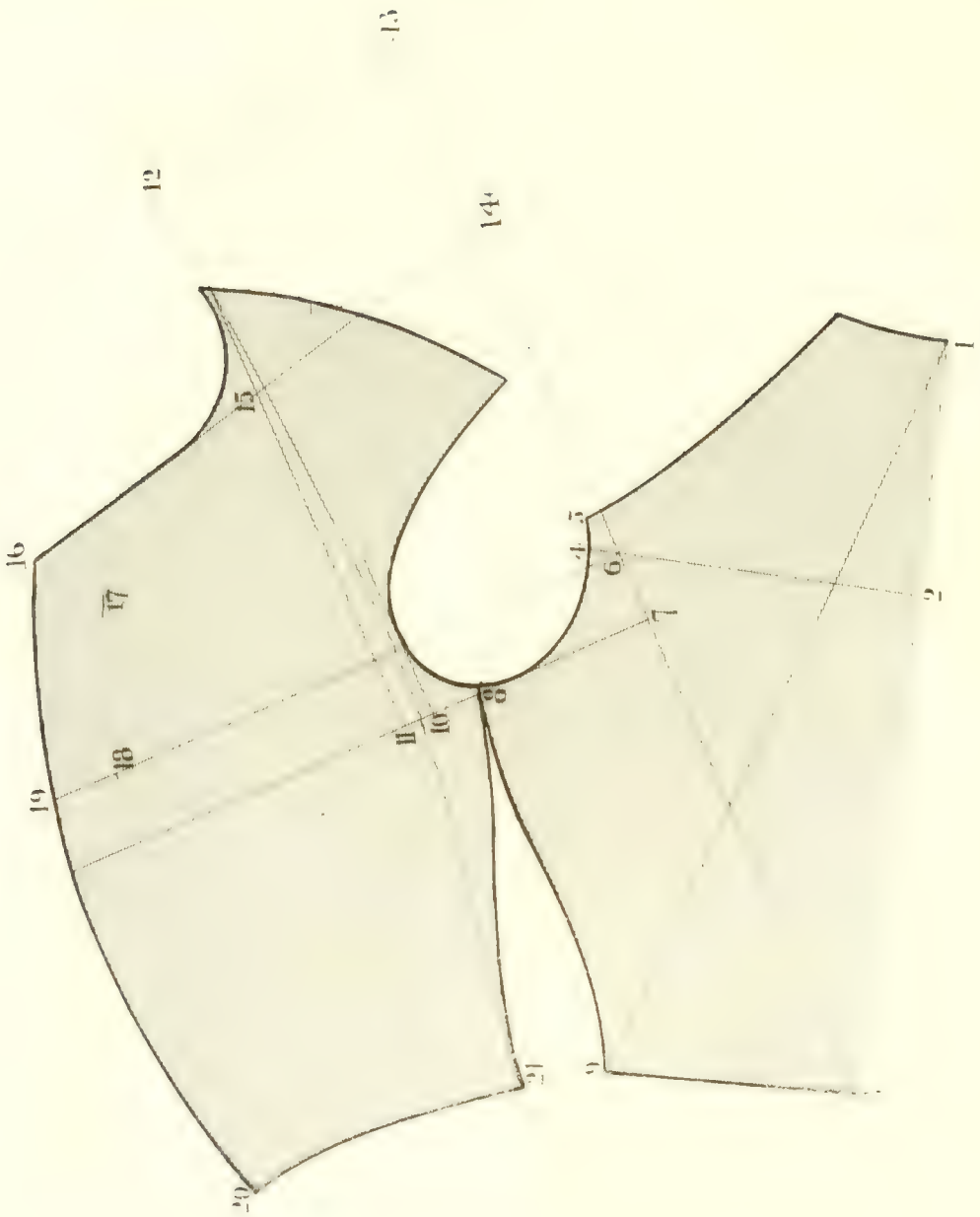
Form the sleeve according to taste and the measures taken.

See Back and Fore-part of Vest, Diagrams E and D.

Take the measure of the breast, waist, lengths—from 5 to 13 and 10, and the two shoulder-measures. Divide the lower shoulder-measure for such points as are regulated by proportions.

First.—Draw the line from 9 to 6, then sweep 5, at 13, by the length; and from the star sweep 5 by half the upper shoulder-measure. Then apply the distance from 5 to 10. From 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the difference between the sizes of breast and waist. From the star to 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$ the breast-measure. From 14 to 16 is about 2 inches. From star to 1 is $\frac{1}{6}$ shoulder-measure,—from 1 to 2 is the same. Form the lower part of fore-part. From 7 to 19 is half breast-measure. From 3 to width of back is half shoulder-measure. From 8, sweep 4 and 5. From 2, sweep 3 and 6. Form the top of the back according to taste or fashion, and the remainder of the back, and cut the same and apply it to the shoulder of fore-part as represented, and so that point 3 on back touches the line at 6 where the sweep crosses it—letting point 4 extend to the other sweep at 5. Then form the shoulder-seam by the tack, and the seye and neck-gorge, and the remainder of fore-part according to fashion. Then draw a line from 15 to 16 on the breast as low down as you want it to break, and form the vest collar to 18 and 17 as represented. It will be noticed that the collar may in this way be cut on or off.

Plate No. 41.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 41.

See Back and Fore-part of Taglioni.

In measuring for a Taglioni, you will measure over a body-coat, as follows.—First, take the measure to the hollow of waist, from the socket-bone and make a mark there, then continue the measure to the length of waist and skirt. Then measure from the mark at the hollow of the waist on the back-seam to 9 at the side over the hip. Then measure from the socket-bone to 9 obliquely across the back as represented, and from the same point by the front of the scye to the socket-bone. Then take the length of sleeve from the centre of back to the elbow and hand, and around the arm above, below the elbow, and at the hand. Then take the breast and waist measures. ☞ The breast-measure will be divided into halves, and one-half will be divided into halves, fourths, eighths, sixteenths and thirty-seconds; it will be again divided into thirds, sixths, twelfths and twenty-fourths, and the garment will be laid off by these proportions and the measures taken to establish variable points. ☜

Directions for Drafting.

Draw the line from 1 to 3 on the fold of cloth. Then from 1, sweep from the hollow of the waist at the back-seam to 9, and apply the measure and establish point 9.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 2 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

Make the top of back the width required and form the shoulder-seam.

From 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Form the shape of the back as represented.

From 7 to 14 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 14 to 13 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 11 to 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{24}$.
" 15 to 12 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

From 6 to 4 is $\frac{1}{16}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{12}$.

From 8 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 10 to 11 is $\frac{1}{12}$.

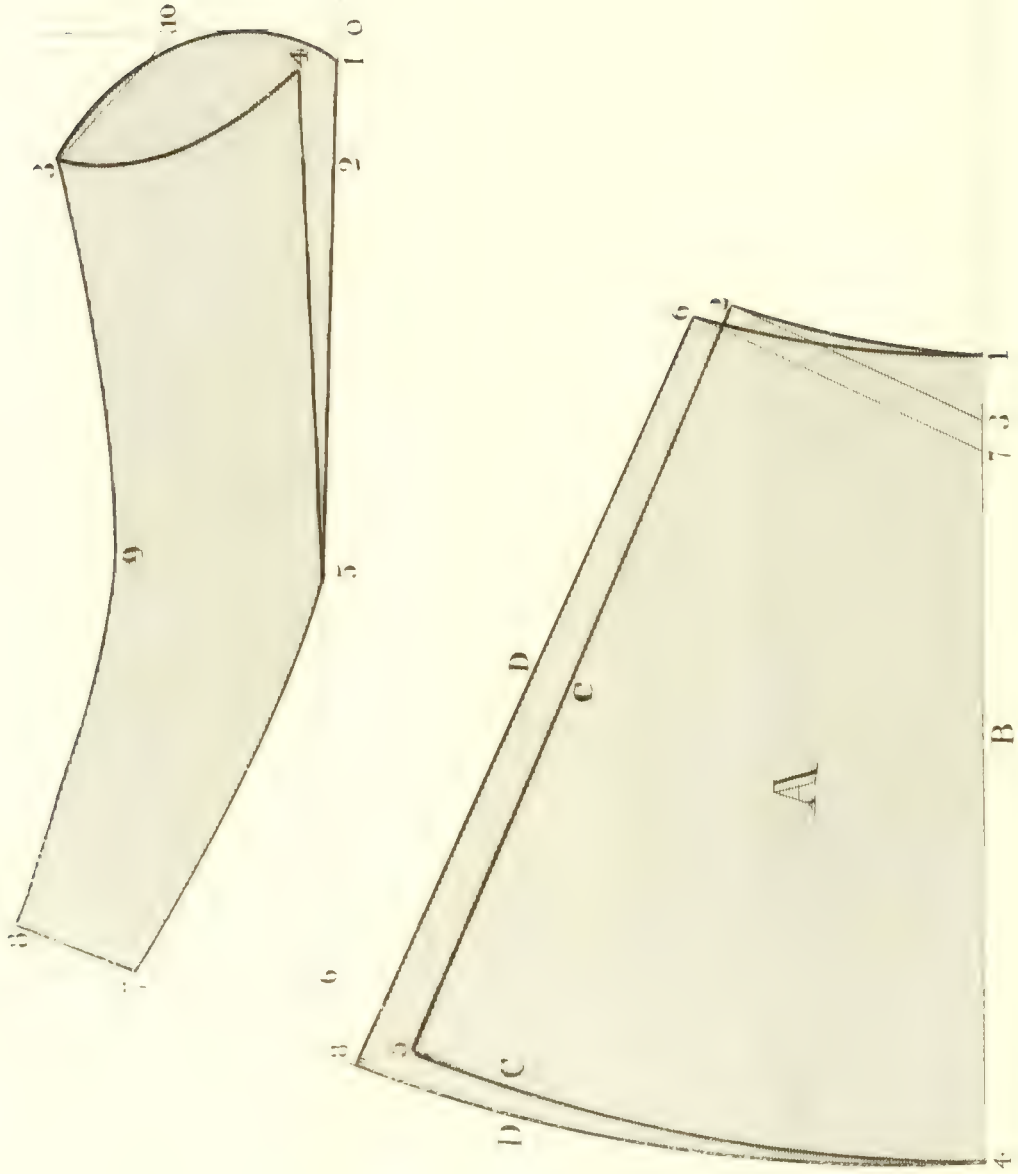
From front of scye to 18 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" " to 17 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

From 18 to 19 is 1-12.
" 17 to 16 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

From 9 to 21 is half the difference between the size of the breast and waist measures, as for example,—if the breast should be 4 inches the largest, then 2 inches would be the distance from 9 to 21. Apply the waist-measure from 3 to 9 and 21 (which is the same) to 20 and form the back and fore-part as represented.

☞ For directions of sleeve and skirt, see Plate 42. ☜

Plate No. 42.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 42.

See Back and Fore-part Skirts of Taglioni, Diagram A.

Draw line B. From 1 to 4 is length of skirt. Draw line square from 1 to 2 as the back-skirt. From 1 to 2 is the width of the back at waist on fore-part, adding an inch. From 1 to * is half the size of breast. Sweep 4 and 5 from the star. From 4 to 5 is two-thirds the whole breast-measure. From 5 make the distance to 2 as long as it is from 4 to 1. From 5 to 8 is about 3 inches. Let the distance from 8 to 6 be the same as from 5 to 2. Form the skirt as represented.

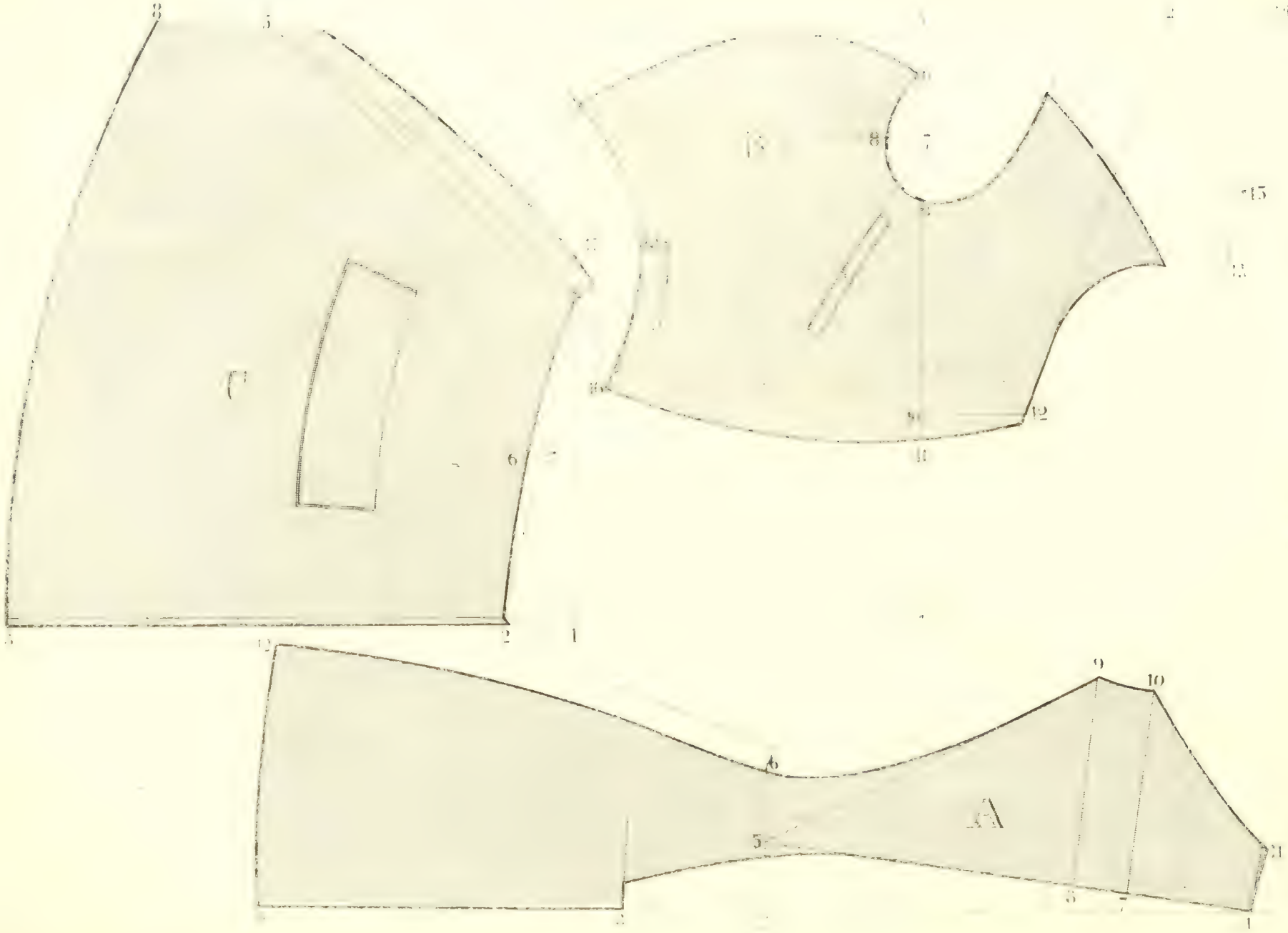
Directions for Drafting Sleeve.—See the Diagrams.

Draw line from 0 to 6.

From 0 to 1 is 1-16.
" 1 to 2 is 1-6.
" 2 to 3 is ½ and 1-12.

From 0 to 10 is ¼.
" 6 to 7 is ⅓.
" 1 to 4 is 1-16.

Form the sleeve as represented by the size, and you are ready to cut.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EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 43.

PELTO OVER-COAT.

In measuring for this garment, you will measure the sizes of breast, waist, and the lengths of waist, skirt, elbow, sleeve, and the sizes of the arm. ☞ This garment is drafted by divisions of the breast-measure. ☜

Explanation of Back, Diagram A.

The line from 1 to 4 represents the edge of cloth. Apply the length of waist from 1 to 2 From 2 to 5 is $\frac{1}{6}$. Draw line from 1 to 5 and 1 to 11.

From 1 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 8 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-16.
" 1 to 11 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

From 7 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-16
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{7}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 4 to 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$.

Form the back as represented, or as fashion or fancy dictates.

See Fore-part, Diagram B.

The line from 14 to 4 represents the edge of cloth.

From 14 to 1 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 1 to 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$.

From 1 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 3 to 6 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

From 6 to 7 is 1-6 less 1-32.
" 7 to 8 is 1-12.
" 7 to 9 is 1-6 less 1-32.

Draw a line from 13 to 14, to which place the back as represented, and form the shoulder-seam, seye and side-seam.

From 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-12.
" 10 to 12 is 1-6 and 1-32.
" 13 to 15 is 1-6.

From 9 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 9 to 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$

Sweep 5 and 16 from 15.

Apply the waist-measure, deducting the back from 5 to 16, and draw the line from 5 to 16. From 5 to 17 is $\frac{1}{3}$. From 17 to 18 is $\frac{1}{8}$. Form the remainder of fore-part as represented.

See Skirt, Diagram C.

Draw line from * to 3. From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Apply the measure of waist, deducting back, from 2 to 4, adding the width of lapelle if double-breasted. From 7 to 6 is 1-16. From 1 to * is the size of waist. Draw line from * by 4 to 5, and form the back of skirt as represented. Form the bottom of skirt an equal length all the way across parallel with the top of skirt. Form the skirt as represented, and you are ready to cut.

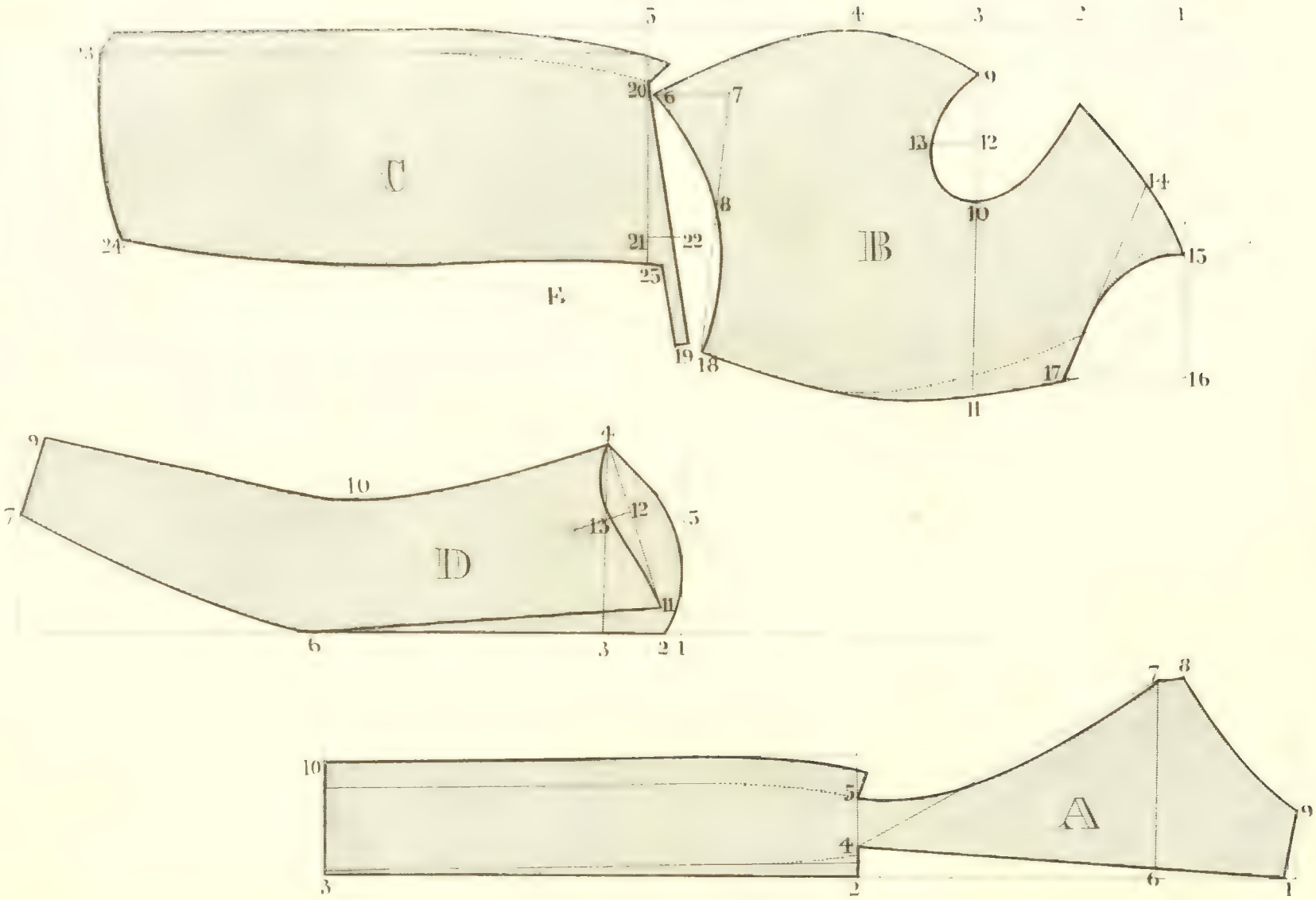


Plate. 1.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 44.

MODERN QUAKER COAT.

See Back, Diagram A.

Take the breast-measures as directed for Plate 38. ☞ Divide the breast-measure into thirds and fourths, and proceed to draft as follows:—

Apply length of waist from 1 to 2, and continue to 3 as length of skirt.

From 3 to 10 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 2 to 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 1 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-16.
" 7 to 8 is 1-16.

From 1 to 9 is 1-6. Form the back as represented, and you are ready to cut.

See Fore-part, Diagram B.

The lines from 1 to 5 and 1 to 16 represent the top and back edge of cloth.

From 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 3 to 9 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 9 to 12 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 12 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$ less 1-32.
" 12 to 13 is 1-12.

From 1 to 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-32.
" 15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 16 to 17 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 10 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-12.
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

The distance from 9 to 8 on the back will be the length of shoulder-seam on fore-part from 15 to line square with 2. Form the shoulder-seam, seye and side-seam.

From 15 to 14 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
Draw line from 7 by 8 to 18.

Sweep 6 and 19 from 15.
From 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

From 19 to 18 is 1-16.
Sweep 6 and 8 by $\frac{1}{3}$.

Apply the waist-measure, deducting back, from 6 by 8 to 18. Form the breast and collar as represented.

See Skirt, Letter C.

From 20 to 23 is length of back-skirt. From 20 to 21 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist. From 21 to 22 is [illegible]. From 20 to 19 is width of fore-part and 1 inch. From 23 to 24 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist. From 19 to 25 is $\frac{1}{4}$. Form the front of skirt by dotted line E, if required, and the shape of the neck-gorge will be formed to fit the gorge from the curve forward.

See Sleeve, Letter D.

From 1 to 2 is 1-24.
" 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-12.
" 2 to 1 is 1-16.
" 12 to 13 is 1-16.

Form the tops of upper and under sleeve as represented. From the line from 1 to 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{4}$. From 7 to 9 and from 6 to 10 will be the size the measure was taken. Shape the sleeve according to fashion

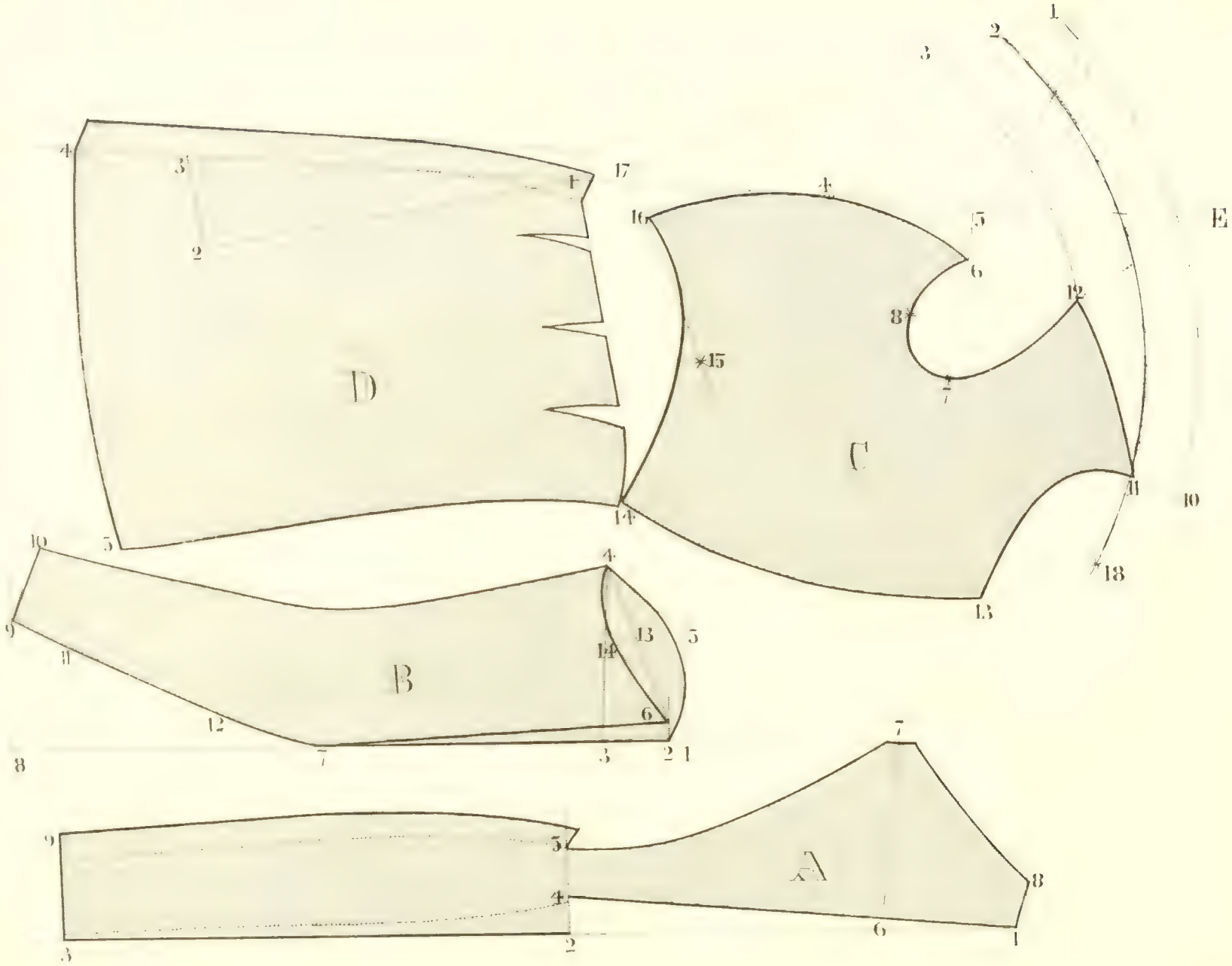


Fig. 45.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 43.

MODERN STYLED PROMENADE COAT

Direction to Measure.

Take the common measures for lengths and breadths, and divide the breast to measure in the usual manner to cut by.

See Back, Diagram A.

From 1 to 6 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less 1-32
" 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$
" 1 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$.

From 2 to 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 4 to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 3 to 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

The back-seye is 1-16 wide. Form the back as represented, by sweeping the side-seam by a fourth longer than its length, or shaping it by hand.

See Fore-part, Letter C.

Draw line E in the direction best suited to get the fore-part out savingly. Place the back to the line, so that when 17 touches at bottom, the side-seam will touch the line $\frac{1}{3}$ from the top. Then sweep from 5 to 6 at 16. From 5 to 6 is 1-12. Form the upper part of side-seam. Then bring point 5 to 6, and from 3 by 6 to 7 is $\frac{2}{3}$. Dot at the star at 7. Then place the back in the first position, and draw line from 17 by 16 to 15 square with the back-seam. While in this position, from 17 to 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$. Sweep 1 and 10 from 15, also from 2 to 11 and 3 to 12, from the same point (15*). Point 3 is the same as 6 on the back, and point 2 is the width of the top of the back down from 1. From 3 to 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$. Place the back at 12, extending top to upper sweep as represented. From 9 to 8 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. From 10 to 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$. From 11 to 18 is $\frac{1}{4}$ less 1-24. Sweep from 11 part of the gorge toward 13. From 13 to 18 is $\frac{1}{3}$ less 1-24. From 7 to 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$. From 7 to front of breast is $\frac{1}{4}$. Apply waist-measure sphyrically from 17 to 14, and form the fore-part as represented.

See Skirt, Letter D.

From 1 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-6. From 3 to 2 is 1-6. Square with line from 1 to 2, draw top of skirt, from 1 to 14. From 4 to 5 will be regulated by fashion.

The above is a modern styled promenade skirt, and will be formed as represented.

See Sleeve, Letter E.

From 1 to 2 is 1-21.
" 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$.
" 2 to 3 is 1-6

From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1-12
" 4 to 14 is 1-6.
" 2 to 6 is 1-16.

From 8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Form the sleeve as represented, and you are ready to cut.

☞ The distance from 3 to 12, while the fore-part and back are in their present position, and the back is the width directed, is always the same, therefore if the distance from 1 to 6 is less than directed, it will lower the coat at the neck. The distance from 3 to 7 by 6 being always $\frac{2}{3}$, it will be noticed will produce the effect of lowering the neck as much as the distance is lessened from 1 to 6.

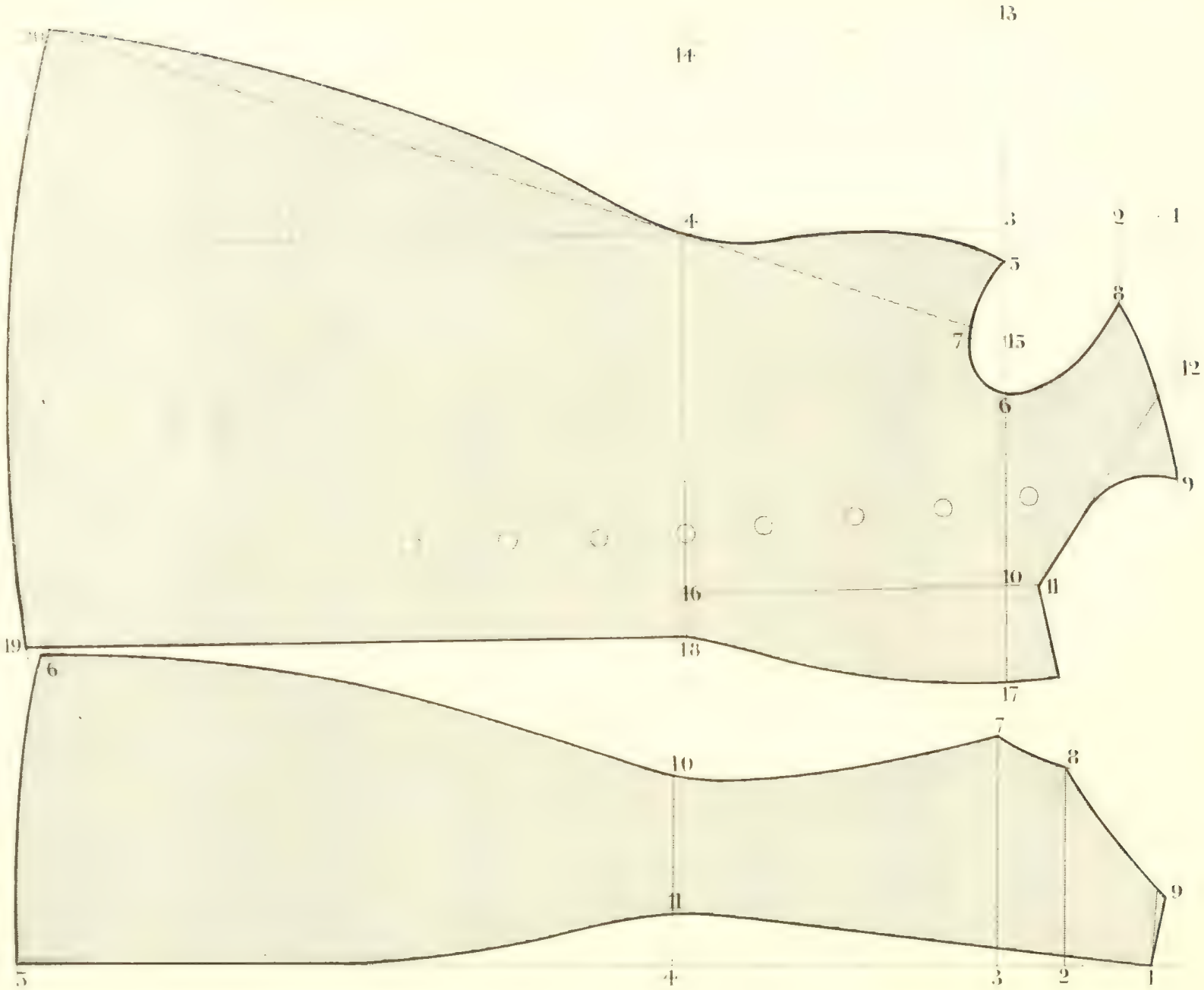


Plate 1, 46.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 46

GREAT COAT.

Take the measure over a body-coat as directed for Plate 43, and divide the breast-measure as for Plate 45, and proceed to cut.

Apply the waist and length measures from 1 by 4 to 5.

From 4 to 11 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 11 to 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 5 to 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$.
" 1 to 9 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 1 to 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$.
" 3 to 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 2 to 8 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$.
" 3 to 7 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$.

Form the back as represented, and draw the line at the side-seam of the fore-part, as from 1 to 4, and place the back-seam to the line as represented, and draw the lines from 13 by 3, 6, 10 and 17, also from 14 by 4 to 16. ☞ The line from 1 to 5 on the back is intended to represent the double edge of cloth and the centre of back for an old styled Great Coat. ☜

From 3 to 5 is $\frac{1}{12}$.
" 5 to 15 is [illegible].
" 15 to 6 is [illegible] less [illegible].
" 15 to 7 is [illegible].

From 3 to 2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{32}$.
" 2 to 8 is $\frac{1}{6}$.
" 2 to 1 is $\frac{1}{8}$.
" 1 to 12 is $\frac{1}{3}$.

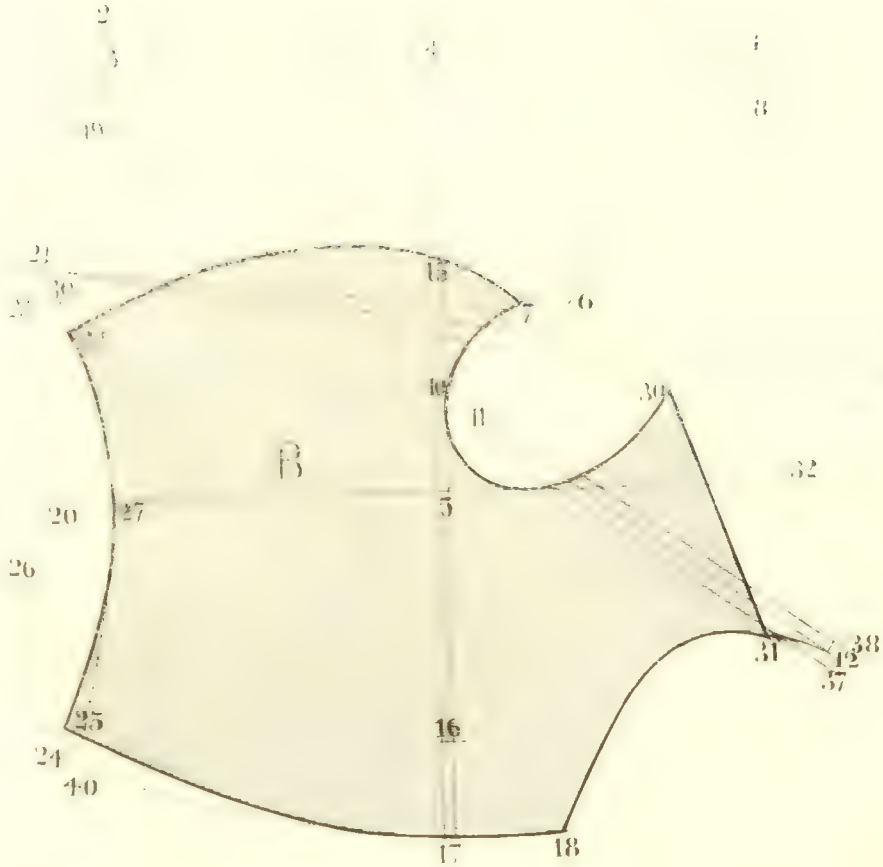
Form the shoulder-seam by the back, and the seye and side-seam as represented. Draw the spring line from 15 by 4 to 20. Apply the waist-measure to 16, and allow $\frac{1}{6}$ if the back is whole, or no back-seam.

From 6 to 10 and 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 10 to 11 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

Draw the front edge of skirt from 18 to 19, and sweep the bottom from 19 to 20 from 12. The width of lapelle from 10 to 17, and from 16 to 18, will be regulated by fashion.

Form the sleeve as directed for Plate 45, except making it very loose, or as the customer may require it.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EXPLANATION OF PLATE No. 47.

Continuation of Plate 12.

In measuring, you will not place the Square under the arms very tight if it should vary in taking the distance from 1 to 4, ⅜ of an inch, it would only shorten or lengthen the distance from 1 to 4, and throw the greatest distance in front at 12, or take it off. If the customer is round-shouldered, then the distance from 1 to 4 would be long, while the upper shoulder measure is short, thus shortening the front at 31, and the coat is self-varying to meet the case. The spring is reduced by the length being increased from 1 to 4. When applied from 12 to 9 in measuring, if the man is very erect, then it will increase the spring as shown from 33 to 36. The measure taken from 1 around the shoulder to 3, on Plate 1, is left out of Plate 12, and in all cases should be used in this rule. If the cutter is of opinion that the shoulder is thrown too much forward, then leave off one or two numbers in going from 1 to 11, and add them from 1 to 11, to throw the coat forward by the angle from front of seye to the socket-bone. The seye gorge at 6 is self-varying to the form required. If you find wrinkles on your coat between 15 and 7, then it is produced because the seye at 10 wants to be made lower and the seye carried out towards 5 about half an inch, leaving all the other points stand without altering. If the width of back vary with fashion, you will find this rule to vary itself without injury to the coat.

In carrying in the waist, you will place one hand at 7, and with the other sweep from 3 to 21. Then apply one-fourth of the whole waist measure from 20 to 21. Point 21 is obtained where the sweep from 3 to 21 and the distance from the line drawn from 0 to 20 meet one-fourth of the waist-measure. Then take one-half of the whole waist-measure and extend one hand down on the line below 20, so as to sweep from 21 to 20. This will give the right proportion to hollow the waist. Drop the front at 22 about half an inch below the sweep for a large fat man. You will find that this plan will self-vary to suit the case. Points 30 and 40 are to show the variation for a fat man. If your customer is one-sided, then measure both halves and cut your coat in half; and in taking the measure about the shoulders, you may take the whole size around the shoulder and apply it as if but half the size is taken. But we go upon the principle, that if one side of the man is fitted, it must fit the other side.

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